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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

FRENCH LEVY EN MASSE.

All Men Under Twenty-five Called Out.

Requisition for All Arms in the Hands of the People.

Removal of the Government from Tours Imminent.

Instructions to German Representatives Abroad.

No Government Exists at Paris.

The City to be Left to Military Treatment.

Favre's Interview with Bismarck.

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Prussians to Concentrate Their Attack on the South of Paris.

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Significant Speech of Lord Carnarvon.

England's Defensive Arrangements Defective.

She is Living on the Sufferance of other Nations.

The French Defeated at Orleans.

The Place to be Occupied by the Prussians To-day.

FULL DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF ROME.

FRANCE.

Removal of the Government from Tours—Energetic Measures for National Defense.

TOURS, September 27.—The removal of the governmental delegation from Tours to a point further south is imminent. At a meeting of the Council to-day most energetic measures were resolved upon for the national defense. Requisitions are to be made at once for all firearms in the hands of the people, and inhabitants everywhere are to lodge and feed troops. All men under twenty-five are to be called into active service. There is a great scarcity of arms.

War Loan at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, September 26, via TOURS, September 27.—The Mayor announces a loan of ten millions. Goffinilo, a Greek merchant, gives the municipality two millions to purchase arms.

A grand review of the Garde Nationale occurred yesterday. Thirty-two thousand soldiers were in line, of whom eighteen thousand were well armed.

Evacuation of Orleans by the French.

The following dispatch has just been received from the Prefect of the Department of the Loiset, dated Orleans, September 27th, by the Minister of War:

"The Generals commanding here, seeing that they could not resist the overwhelming forces of the enemy, commanded by Prince Albert, have just evacuated Orleans, and are retreating in good order."

Uprising of Garibaldians.

Garibaldians, to the number of five hundred, have risen in favor of a Republic, and have marched, amidst the greatest enthusiasm of the citizens of Marseilles, to the seat of the government at Tours.

King William's Headquarters.

FERRIERES, September 27.—King William apparently intends retaining his headquarters here. He has made every preparation for a long stay, and has erected telegraph lines, etc.

Official Account of the Recent Engagements.

TOURS, September 27.—The following French account of the late victories has been communicated to the Government here:

PARIS, September 26.—On Sunday a division of French troops attacked the Prussians who were posted on the heights and plateaus of Villejuif, and blew up the redoubts of Meudon, Sagnet, Villejuf and Haute Bruyeres. The Prussian loss was considerable, as the French assaulted with the bayonet.

Admiral Saisset, with a force of two hundred fusiliers and four hundred marines, with eight companies of lancers, made a brilliant reconnoissance, and drove the Prussians from the village of Draney.

General Belanger attacked the Germans who were in heavy force at Pierrefitte, dislodged and drove them back splendidly after a short engagement.

Another Proclamation.

The Ministers of the Provisional Government remaining in Paris have prepared another and new proclamation, protesting against cessions of territory.

Favre's Account of His Visit to the Prussian Headquarters—His Interviews with Bismarck and their Results.

TOURS, September 27.—Jules Favre to-day made a special report to the government here of his mission to the Prussian headquarters in behalf of peace. He says a great many different solutions of the difficulty had been proposed and rejected. He determined at last to make a direct move therefor. On the 19th of September, he demanded of Count Bismarck a categorical reply as to whether he would enter upon negotiations for peace. Bismarck's first answer was unfavorable, though he subsequently asked what guarantees France could offer. The foreign Minister, who was acting as an intermediary, advised Favre to see Bismarck and make his demands in person. Accordingly Favre saw Bismarck, expressed to him his love of France and liberty, and his determination to accept no condition which would render peace only a menacing truce. Bismarck replied that if he thought peace were possible, he would sign immediately, but the actual Government was too precarious and likely to be overthrown. France would not be any more apt to forget Sedan than she had been to forget Waterloo and Sadowa; she would soon attack Germany. Being pressed for conditions, Favre was explicit, but Bismarck asserted that the security of his country demanded the retention of part of the territory the Germans now occupy, and mentioned in that connection the departments of Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine and Moselle, with Metz, Chateau, Lomes and Soissons. To the objection of Favre that the people of France would not agree to that, and that he could not act without their sanction, Bismarck replied that he felt confident of that before, but as another war was certain, he wished to make it with all the advantages possible. Favre then intimated that Europe might intervene. It was certain France would never accept them. She might perish as a nation, but she would not be dishonored. The country alone could decide upon the question of territorial cession, and Favre could not doubt what that decision would be. Bismarck would not listen to any proposition for an armistice.

A second interview occurred at Ferrieres on the 19th. On this occasion Bismarck seemed to accept the idea of an armistice. Favre asked for fifteen days. Next day Bismarck handed Favre his conditions, adding that the Germans must have the forts commanding Paris, more especially Fort Mont Valerien, on the western border. Favre replied that it would be more simple to demand Paris at once. Bismarck said if these terms were not satisfactory, the French must seek other arrangements. Favre proposed a meeting of the Constituent Assembly at Tours. Bismarck made a condition that the garrison of Strasburg should surrender as prisoners of war. Upon Favre's indignantly refusing, Bismarck consulted the King, who insisted upon the surrender of Strasburg. Wearied with his useless efforts, Favre retired, expressing the conviction that France would fight to the last. Favre concludes, from the manner in which all his efforts for peace have been treated by the Germans that they are determined upon conquest. He says the interviews were not altogether useless, as they have proved that notwithstanding Prussia declared the war only against Napoleon and his army, she is really fighting the nation, which must rise *en masse* either to disavow the Provisional Government or resist the enemy to the last.

Favre's Report Full of Misrepresentations.

Special to the Herald.]

FERRIERES, September 27.—Papers were received to-day from Paris, which contain Jules Favre's report of his conference with Count Bismarck. The Chancellor declares the report is an ingenious evasion of the truth, and contains grains of facts mixed up with bushels of misrepresentations regarding the demands of the Germans. In reply to a question by Favre, evidently put with a political object, Bismarck, with regard to the extent of security required for the future preservation of peace, said that could only be declared after the principle of territorial cession had been accepted.

The French Defeated at Orleans.

ORLEANS, September 27.—Prince Albrecht's Cavalry Corps encountered the French troops gathered for the defense of Orleans, near Arthenay. After a brisk fight of three hours the French retreated to Tours. The Prussian occupation of Orleans is expected to-morrow.

ENGLAND.

Thiers's Programme at St. Petersburg—A Grand Change in the Map of Europe.

LONDON, September 27, 5 P. M.—The following is given as the probable programme of Thiers at St. Petersburg: Constantinople and the road to India to be guaranteed to Russia; Belgium and Egypt to be guaranteed to France; Alsace, part of Lorraine and the road to Vienna to be guaranteed to Prussia. That is, England, Turkey, Austria and Belgium are to be the innocent victims of peace.

Napoleon Plotting for Another Coup D'Etat.

LONDON, September 27.—Evidences of a plot for another *coup d'etat* projected by Napoleon, with the assistance of Rouher and Cassagnac, have been discovered in Lyons. It is thought the papers containing the details of the conspiracy were burned in Paris by Petrie before his flight from the city.

Paris to be Attacked on the South.

LONDON, September 27.—The German engineers have selected the southern zone of the forts of Paris, composed of five, upon which to concentrate their attack. The works upon the south they esteem comparatively weak and vulnerable, and after reducing these works by heavy and incessant fire, they believe that the breaching of the walls of the city will be an easy matter.

Demand of Prussia Misunderstood.

The French still believed on Sunday that it was Fort de Mont Valerien that had been demanded by the Prussians as the condition of peace, notwithstanding the Prussians say it was the city of Verdun. This accounts for the unexampled excitement that has suddenly been created throughout France.

Bazaine Will Not Surrender.

It is now said that Bazaine has not offered to surrender Metz on any terms whatever. Another dispatch says: Bazaine, repudiating the Republic demands the orders of the Emperor or Empress to surrender.

Movements of Prince Albert of Prussia.

The Prussian Prince Albert has occupied Bazoches and established his headquarters there. He has under his command twenty-four squadrons of cavalry, and batteries of artillery numbering twenty-three field guns. Requisitions have been made on the inhabitants.

More Hopeful Feeling in Paris.

A special messenger from Paris, who left on Friday night, brings the following advices *via* Havre: The news from headquarters was more favorable. Energy and determination are manifested in the defense, at the increasing victorious engagements fought throughout the day. France responds to the call.

Repudiation.

Bismarck's repudiation of the demand for Fort de Mont Valerien has been prompted by the re-affirmation of a statement signed by three Ministers of the Provisional Government.

Penalties for Cowardice and Disorderly Conduct.

General Trochu announces stern penalties against cowardice, pillage, desertion and other disorderly conduct.

Port of Kiel Re-Opened.

The port of Kiel has been re-opened, now that the French fleet has been withdrawn from the Baltic.

Marseilles Arming—Strict Discipline in the Prussian Ranks.

LONDON, September 27.—Dispatches from Marseilles, received in a round-about way, states that the city is borrowing money and arming with her traditional patriotism.

The Prussians around Paris are said to maintain strict discipline. The Departments of the Seine, Eloise and Seine-et-Marne are now all under their control, except Paris.

Germans Not Pleased at Jacoby's Arrest.

LONDON, September 27.—The arrest of Herr Jacoby, the noted Liberal, has given profound offense throughout North Germany.

Workingmen Ask Gladstone to Mediate.

LONDON, September 27.—A deputation of workingmen waited on Mr. Gladstone to-day, and urged him to mediate between France and Germany.

Queen Victoria.

Yielding to public sentiment, has written a letter of condolence to the Empress of the French.

Strasburg Must Soon Surrender.

General Ulrich announces that Strasburg can hold out but a short time.

Prussians Dislodged from St. Cloud.

The guns of Mt Valerien have dislodged the Prussians from St. Cloud. It is estimated that there are now 300,000 German troops around Paris.

The Siege of Metz

Has become a *close* blockade, interrupted occasionally by the exchange of active hostilities.

The Investment of Toul.

LONDON, September 27.—The *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs to-day, *via* Alern, from the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles: I have just returned from Toul, traveling one day and two nights. The investment began August 14th, and on the 15th an assault was made on the works at a point not defended by cannon. It was repulsed with a loss of several hundred to the Germans. Thereafter an irregular succession of bombardments followed, not sufficiently serious to effect anything. These commenced on the 23d. The Bavarian Railroad Director, who run a line between Weissenburg, Nancy and Paris, offered to build a branch around Toul in a fortnight, but Moltke said "no, we shall have Toul long before that." However, the straggling attack availed nothing, the fortress having a double escapement, with full bastions, no glacis, a double ditch thirty feet wide, each all around fully casemated and defended by seventy-five guns, of which twenty-six were heavy rifled pieces from Strasburg, brought thence while yet France intended to defend Toulon earnestly. When the concentrated bombardment of the works was begun by the twenty-four-pounder batteries of the Second and Fourth Artillery regiments, supported by troops of the Thirty-fourth Infantry brigade, all these forces formed part of the new independent command under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, embracing all that lies between the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince—that is, all invading troops not engaged in the sieges of Metz and Paris. The firing continued all day Friday, with an active but ineffective reply from the garrison. In the evening, the town being on fire in two or three places, the pressure of the inhabitants upon the commander induced him to hoist the white flag and offer to capitulate. The offer was immediately accepted by Colonel Manteuffel, commanding the siege corps, and they entered the town the same evening at seven o'clock. The conditions were the same as of Sedan. A council of the municipality, held Friday, decided not to favor surrender, but the urgency of individuals, fearing useless destruction, completely overwhelmed the belligerent determination of the military and civil authorities. The garrison was ridiculously weak, sixty cuirassiers, one hundred line, forty gens d'armes and two thousand raw Mobiles, among them not one regular artillery soldier. Their commander was Major Huckan, an old cavalryman. The Germans are wrath that such a force should have blockaded the Paris railroad, so essential for transport—in fact, the only line for six weeks. The line becomes now at once complete. I went to Toul on the first Inspector's train that approached the town after the surrender. Many houses are destroyed. The condition of things is worse than at Sedan, but not so bad as at Bazeilles. The Gothic chapel of St. Gengoule, of date 811, is almost ruined. A very imposing Byzantine cathedral, built as early as 392, has only a window arch broken and the outside battered. There are few wounded and no sick in Toul. Only two battalions of the Nineteenth infantry remain as a garrison. The prisoners of the Garde Mobile of the place were released on parole not to serve again during the war.

The Cordon Around Paris.

Paris was closed in on the 19th, as follows: Fourth *corps* opposite St. Denis, the Twelfth supporting them, while on the east and south sides are the Guard and Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh corps. One hundred and twenty degrees of the western arc of the wall is protected by the doubling of the Seine, and is only held by cavalry. The condition made by King William preliminary to all peace discussions is the entry of Paris; so says an officer from headquarters, who left there after Favre's visit.

Favre's Brother Visits Bazaine—He Refuses to Recognize the Paris Government.

I traveled and conversed from Corny to Frorard on the 25th with Favre's brother, who had arrived three days previously from Paris *via* the royal headquarters, with royal permission to enter Metz. He was charged by the Paris Government with powers to treat for Metz, provided Bazaine would recognize the Paris authorities and their policy. Sunday morning he returned from Metz, being awaited at the Hessian outposts by Rittemeyster Von William, commander of the headquarters of the Second Army Corps, who conducted him through the German lines. He then had a final interview with Prince Frederick Charles, having had one previously to his entering the city, at which the Prince had approved his mission. In his two days' stay in Metz he had failed in his object, Bazaine being averse to all treaties as yet, and being slightly insubordinate toward the new government since the appearance of its peace proclivities. The Prince knows that for several weeks at least hunger will not be his ally against Metz, although disease is to the extent of several hundred deaths daily. There is not the least intention at present to carry Metz by force, but it is simply intended to await developments at Paris, which are expected to culminate in something decisive within three weeks. No offensive measures are contemplated during these three weeks, only the investment will be maintained.

Honors to the Pope.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Florence: The Pope, desiring to drive through the city, General Cadorna gave orders that the same honors be paid him as to the King, and to the Cardinals as to Princes of the royal blood.

Assault on Strasburg to be Made Soon—The Details All Settled.

A *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs from before Strasburg on the 24th: The assault, now fixed a week hence, has been delayed hitherto to construct good passages across the great ditch in front of the main wall. The town will be attacked at four points simultaneously. Lots have been already drawn to decide which regiments will compose the body of attack, and which companies will form the assaulting army. Assiduous searches are made for mines. Two were found and emptied after lunettes 52 and 53 were captured. No further egress from the town is permitted. The last batch of refugees comprised three persons. A few wealthy citizens still remain inside. Many of the refugees went to Baden, the government conveying them there gratuitously.

The Taking of Rome.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* with the Italian headquarters sends the following account of the taking of Rome:

ROME, September 20.—At five o'clock we heard the first shot. A battery had been posted some two hundred yards from where I was standing on a terrace, and its aim was to open a breach on the right hand of the Porta Pia. Gen. Ferrero's artillery was doing the same thing at Porta Dellopuio, and Gen. Angeline was opening breaches and doing hard work near St. Giovanni and St. Lorenzo. The precision of the Italian artillery was marvelous.

The fire had been going on several hours, and long columns of black smoke rose. The breach was half done when at the back of it we perceived a house belonging to the Bonapartes had taken fire. At nine o'clock a bombshell fell on the roof of St. Agnes church. It smashed the ceiling and fell into the church. An order was given to several soldiers to mount to the top of the tower and hoist the white flag of the Geneva convention. Several of the wounded had already arrived, and if the bombshells had been aimed in that direction, it would have been a dangerous place. At half past ten a strong fire of musketry was heard. I ran along the way and saw that two cannons on the road had ceased firing and entered Pardeires Surions, on the left of the road, and in a few minutes was opposite Porto Pia. The fire had ceased, and the Zouaves had hoisted the white flag. Gen. Cazeny, with his wounded arm and his staff, marched in front, sword in hand, to the barricade. The Fortieth and Forty-first regiments of infantry followed. The first officer who advanced was Signor Valuziani, who was exiled from Rome eleven years ago, and was now all too happy to see his native country again. Just as he reached the top of the barricade he fell dead, struck by a bullet in the forehead. The troops have occupied the gates, the papal artillery surrender, and the fire has ceased.

The piazzi del Terunni was full of papal artillery, a regiment of Zouaves and a squadron of cavalry. The Piazza de Monte Canalo was also occupied by papal artillery. The people began to pour in from every quarter, shouting like madmen for the King and his army. A General commanding one of the brigades was soon surrounded by the people, who kissed his hand and even the legs of his horse, and cried long live our liberators.

The Italian flag was soon hoisted on the capital, bells pealed, military bands played the royal march, and thousands of voices cried "Long live Victor Emanuel." Old men and women are seen embracing the soldiers, holding them by the waists, crying out "Don't leave us any more in the hands of that brute—the Pope, his priests and brigands." The long and fine street of the Corso looks like a fairy scene, with its thousands of colored lamps and windows covered with flags.

On the 22d the following proclamation was posted in every quarter of the city:

"ROMANS: The goodness of our right and the valor of our arms have in a few hours brought me amongst you to restore to you liberty. Now your destinies and those of the nation lie in your own hands. Strong by your sufferings, Italy will at least have the glory of solving that great problem which so terribly has been a burden to modern society. Thanks to the Romans also, in the name of the army, for the heartfelt reception you give to us. Continue to preserve as you did to this day the public order, because without it there is no liberty possible. Romans, the morning of the 20th of September, 1870, marks a memorable epoch in the history of Rome. It has again returned to be and forever the great capital of a great nation. Long Live the King. Long Live Italy."

The commander of the fourth army, General Cadorna, has addressed to the army an order of the day, in which he expresses high satisfaction for their conduct during the attack. The capitulation stipulated on the 20th runs thus: The capitulation for the surrender of the city of Rome stipulates between the Commanding General of the troops of his Majesty, the King of Italy, and the Commanding General of the Papal troops, respectively represented by the undersigned, at Villa Albani, September 20, 1870. The City of Rome, excepting that part which is limited on the southern part of the walls of Santo Spirito and comprehends Mount Vatican and Castle Saint Angelo, forming the so-called Leonine City; its complete armament, flags, arms, ammunition and stores, all objects belonging to the troops of His Majesty, the King of Italy. Second, All the garrison of the city shall depart, receiving the honors of war, with flags and arms and baggage, after the honors shall have been rendered, and then will lay down flags and arms. Third. The foreign troops shall be disbanded and sent back to their respective positions. They will leave to-morrow by railway. The Government has the faculty of taking into consideration the rights of pension, which they might have stipulated with the papal government. Fourth. The Roman troops will be formed into a depot without arms. The government will take into consideration their claims; as to their future situation, the troops will be forwarded to-morrow. [Signed.]

To-day at three o'clock the people of Rome were summoned to a meeting in the colliseum to appoint their municipal junta. The plebiscitum will take place in a few days, immediately after the King will visit Rome.

The losses of the army were about two hundred dead and fifty wounded.

ROME, September 27.—This morning there was great confusion at the Vatican. The Leonine City, with the castle of San Angelo, was still occupied by the Papal troops. Gen. Cadorna and staff entered the city in the morning followed by the thirteenth division. The reception given him and the army was splendid. The streets were full and balconies seemed as if they would fall under the weight of the people. The houses seemed to move, for what with banners and handkerchiefs you saw neither piece of wall nor roof. The soldiers were delighted. The enthusiasm increased as the standards of the regiments passed. Cadorna was greeted with the cheers of thousands, and exclaimed, "Long live Rome, the capital of Italy." The Pope got so frightened he sent immediately for Count Armin. On the Prussian Minister entering the Pope's apartment, Pius IX. came forward and begged that he would go at once to Gen. Cadorna, and ask him to send some troops to re-establish order. The soldiers had fired on the populace, and things were looking very awkward.

Under instructions from Florence, Cadorna sent troops to protect the Pope *from* the menaces of the populace.

Bavaria Coming into the Confederation.

A *Tribune* special correspondent at Carlsruhe telegraphs on the 27th: A great meeting of Forshoffi was held at Munich, and resolved to accept the Stuttgardt proposition and request the King to take immediate steps to bring them into the North German Confederation. Representatives of the Democratic social party attended and were allowed to offer protests against Bavaria joining the Confederation and against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. It is understood Prussia has assented to alter articles 62 and 64 of the North German Constitution, so as to allow the Bavarian army to be an independent part of the general army, having their own uniform and arms, and exempt from garrison duty out of Bavaria during peace, the King of Bavaria to retain the right to appoint commanders of his army and fortifications.

An address from Kiel to the King of Prussia, asking him to violate the clauses in the treaty of Prague relating to North Schleswig, is generally disapproved.

Circular to Diplomatic Agents.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* at Berlin telegraphs on the 27th that the following circular, dated yesterday, has been addressed to North German diplomatic agents: The French rulers having declined an armistice and made Paris the theater of war, and there being no recognized Government existing in Paris, the Government *de facto* having been as is reported removed to Tours, the undersigned has the honor to inform you that the safety of intercourse to and from Paris has now become wholly subordinate to military events. [Signed] VON THULE."

Proceedings have commenced for the reelection of Jacoby from Berlin, the district he now represents, to the House of Delegates.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Brussels on the 27th: The Duc D'Aumale has answered the electors of Charerate that he is always ready to serve his country, and accepts the candidature with the following programme: Adhesion to the present Government, which combats and negotiates, and a future Government freely chosen by the Constituent Assembly. He favors an honorable peace, with liberty, order and probity.

The bombardment of Mezieres is expected to take place to-morrow.

England Living on the Sufferance of Other Nations.

Special to the Times.]

LONDON, September 27.—Public opinion in England is reacting against Prussia on the pretensions of the latter at the arming of the English for their own safety. Lord Carnarvon, in a speech at Eastwood, shows how sudden may be the collapse of a great nation under a new system of warfare, and how defenseless England is. He says there is no military organization in England. The whole defensive arrangements are a vicious circle of incapacity, waste and routine, and whatever is to be done has to be done quickly, for England is living on the sufferance of the nations.

No Effort Will be Made to take Paris by Bombardment.

Our correspondent, writing from Hamburg on the 25th, says the Crown Princess of Prussia is residing at the castle with her children. She stated to an officer who visited her the previous day that she had a letter from the Crown Prince, who wrote that he does not expect much fighting at Paris. No effort will be made to take the city by bombardment or assault. The same correspondent writes that Strasburg can be taken at any moment, but the Germans must sacrifice 3,000 or 4,000 men. The assault will take place in a few days.

Bismarck's Plans.

Our correspondent, writing from Madrid on the 22d, says: At the Prussian Embassy it is openly avowed to be the plan of Bismarck, when Paris is taken, to declare Napoleon the only legitimate power to treat with, and to sign with him a peace; that he will then permit him to abdicate in favor of the Prince Imperial, and constitute the Empress Regent; that he will appoint a Council of Regency composed of Eugenie, Rouher and some Generals well affected toward the dynasty. If the Departments refuse to concur, they will send there Prussian troops, re-establish the old prefects, inaugurate a reign of military terror, and transport the Republicans to Cayenne.

The same correspondent states that negotiations are being actively pursued between Prim and the Prussian ambassador. The latter has offered, if Spain will accept King John, of Saxony, or a Prussian prince for the Spanish throne, to pay Spain several millions of reals, give her part of Algeria and the fortress of Gibraltar, and help her annex Portugal, so as to constitute a strong ally for Prussia.

Gladstone's Reply to the Workingmen

LONDON, September 27.—Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the workingmen's deputation, said it was clear that the recognition of the French must follow instantly a popular vote sustaining the change of government.

PRUSSIA.

No Government Exists at Paris—The City Left to Purely Military Treatment.

BERLIN, September 27.—The Foreign Office has advised German representatives abroad, as well as the diplomatic corps in Berlin, that no government exists at Paris. The government *de facto* is still located at Tours, hence Paris is still left to pure military treatment.

Non-Combatants Not Allowed to Leave Strasburg.

BERLIN, September 17.—The *Press*, in repelling the charge that the bombardment of Strasburg was carried on while the city was crowded with women and children, says that General Ulrich, the French commander, has persistently refused to allow non-combatants to leave.

The Walls Breached.

A breach broad enough to warrant an assault has been made at Strasburg.

Bonaparte Not to be Restored.

The *North German Gazette*, the official journal, says: "Whatever may be the German plans about France, the restoration of Bonaparte is not among them."

The Siege of Strasburg.

CARLSRUHE, September 27.—The latest advices from Strasburg, communicated by parties who have escaped, announce that the besieged have at last abandoned all hope of relief. The Prussian fire is terribly destructive. They report that General Ulrich declares he cannot hold out much longer against the overpowering armament which the Prussians are using against him, and that he has resolved to dispatch a messenger to Paris to represent the deplorable state of affairs within the city, and to ascertain the judgment of the Government.

Favre's Statement Corrected.

BERLIN, September 27.—A dispatch from the King's headquarters at Ferrieres, near Paris, says: Favre, in his report of the interview with Bismarck, errs in omitting to state that the question of an armistice was considered preliminary to any discussion of territorial concessions. Bismarck actually declined to state the claims of Prussia until the basis for an armistice was declared.

A Protest Against the Continuance of Military Law.

BERLIN, September 27.—The excitement increases over the arrest of Jacoby, and an imposing protest has been sent to Bismarck, denouncing the maintainance of military law, now that the danger of invasion has ceased. The Northern States demand that Falkenstein be held responsible for excess of duty. Herbig, President of the Konigsburg meeting, has been imprisoned.

Consolidation.

The preliminaries of the consolidation have been submitted to the South German Cabinets, and are acceptable to Wurtemburg. Bavaria objects to the proposed military arrangements in Wurtemburg, and a Minister has gone to Munich to induce Bavaria to accept the terms.

An Appeal for United Germany.

Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, September 27.—The Prussian Forchereet party publish a manifesto demanding the co-operation of the people in the establishment of an United Germany. It calls upon the Liberals to act in common with the rest of the nation, and flock to the banner which is the symbol of union and liberty.

BELGIUM.

Bogus Reports About Anarchy in Paris.

BRUSSELS, September 27.—Travelers who have escaped from Paris to this city state that the reports of anarchy and misrule reigning within the city are bogus. The statements that drunken soldiers are firing their guns in the streets in a perilous manner are unworthy of belief, as the military police are fully able to suppress all lawlessness promptly. The Zouaves, who inaugurated the bolting movement in the action at Meudon, have been executed for their cowardice in face of the enemy.

ITALY.

Confidence Restored in Rome.

ROME, September 27.—Confidence is returning in business circles. The Pope and Cardinals now show themselves in public again.

AUSTRIA.

Only a Hoax.

VIENNA, September 27.—The story of the attempted suicide of Napoleon proves a canard.

RUSSIA.

Thiers Arrives in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 27.—Thiers arrived in this city this afternoon.

POLITICAL.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—The Republican Executive Committee are sending out daily 40,000 political documents.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—The Democratic convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the Sixth Kentucky District met to-day at Walton. On account of disagreements growing out of the manner in which the delegates in some cases have been elected, all efforts at even temporary organization failed. The meeting in the morning was boisterous, and in the afternoon Judge Arthur offered to withdraw if the other candidate, Thomas L. Jones, would also. The latter replied that he was in the hands of his friends. Finally the friends of all parties representing the opposition committees had a conference and recommended the holding of a convention in Newport on the 6th of October, which was ratified by the delegates.

SALOON KEEPERS find it absolutely necessary to keep on draught Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale. So great a favorite has this brand become that nearly every one asks for it when desiring a glass of the "generous malt." †

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Franco-Prussian Complications at New York.

Return of Members of the Cabinet—Sprague Pays His Printing Bill—Reduction of City School Tax—Interruption in the Texas Mail Service, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1870.

Franco-Prussian Complications at New York.

The United States District Attorney of New York is here, in consultation with the authorities in regard to the complications of French and German affairs in that city and its harbor. The opinion seems to be that the attempt to ship a company of French recruits was more for show than earnest, since, instead of going on board the ship quietly, as all could have done without difficulty, there was much display about it, such as would necessarily attract the attention of our officers. In regard to the French cruisers in the harbor, the Navy Department will give orders to see that neither party is allowed to take any offensive measures toward the other within three leagues limits. As yet, however, neither have shown any disposition to violate the rights which our laws concede to vessels of foreign powers within our jurisdiction.

Cabinet Ministers Returning.

All the members of the Cabinet except Secretary Cox are in town, and he will return in a week. The Attorney General, however, is worse to-day, and it now seems doubtful whether he will be able to perform any duty for a number of weeks.

Sprague's Printing Bill Passed.

In the matter of the suit of certain printers against Senator Sprague and Prof. Groux, for printing various political essays written by the latter, the Senator's attorney has paid the amount of the suit and costs.

Reduction of the School Tax.

The City Councils made a considerable reduction in the school tax last night. One of the speakers advocating this reduction said he wanted the schools shut up about the time Congress convened, so that they might see we were not able to carry on the schools without their assistance. He wanted Congress to aid this city, at least his part of it, in having buildings suitable for children to assemble in, which they had not at present.

Death from Self-inflicted Wounds.

Andrew Wilson, Jr., formerly of Ohio, who attempted to commit suicide last week in New York, died in consequence of his self-inflicted wounds on Sunday.

Interruption of Mail Service.

Owing to the quarantine regulations at Galveston forbidding the landing of passengers and freights from New Orleans without a detention of twenty-five days, the steamboat lines plying between the two cities have been withdrawn, and the Postmaster at New Orleans reports to the Department that the mails for Galveston are lying in his office awaiting transportation. He has been directed to make up a letter mail to go to Hallsville, on Red river, thence by stage a distance of nearly two hundred miles to Crocket, where it will strike the railroad to Galveston. As the quarantine regulations at Galveston permit landing of the mails twice a week, the Postoffice Department has notified the contractors that they are expected to perform the service.

WASHINGTON, September 27, 1870.

SUB-TREASURY AND INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Judge Paschal, in a communication published to-day, contends that the laws creating the Sub-Treasury and Interior Department are explicitly repealed by the act remodeling the Patent Office.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AKERMAN ILL.

The Attorney General is prostrated by fever.

IN COMMISSION.

The United States steamer Kansas, intended for the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua ship canal expedition, was put in commission to-day.

THE CABINET.

Secretary Robeson returned this morning. All the members of the Cabinet, except Cox, are now here.

THE FARRAGUT OBSEQUIES.

Secretaries Belknap and Robeson will leave Thursday to attend the Farragut obsequies in New York. The President and Mrs. Grant will also be present. The War Department has tendered the authorities having charge of the ceremonies a company of troops each from Willet's Point and Governor's Island. The Governor's Island band, if desired, will participate with the military escort.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dr. N. Jourdan, editor of the *Correspondent*, an afternoon German paper, fell from the window of his office in the old Postoffice building on Monday night, and was instantly killed. It is supposed that he had set down on the window and gone to sleep. This is the same building from which Marshall and three others have fallen with fatal results.

An officer of the Revenue Department, fresh from an inspection of the cotton regions of the South, estimates the growing crop at not less than 3,800,000 bales, a larger crop than has been produced since 1860. He also conveys the cheering intelligence that the quality will be superior to any crop heretofore raised in the country.

Mr. Dooer, of Lafayette, Tennessee, while attempting to kill his wife on Saturday last, was shot and mortally wounded by her brother, Andrew Kincaid, aged sixteen. Dooer, after beating his wife, drew a pistol and fired at her, when young Kincaid drew a pistol and shot him through the body.

H A. Geiz's paper mill, at Quincy, Ill., was destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss $60,000; insurance $7,000.

The annual session of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics met in Newark, N. J., yesterday. Jos. N. Cately, of Philadelphia, presided. The business transacted was mostly of a routine character.

The funeral of the late Dr. C. H. Ray took place at Chicago yesterday afternoon.

A German musician named Wm. Popendick, aged fifty years, committed suicide Monday night, in Chicago, by taking poison while in a fit of despondency caused by poverty.

Rev. Nathaniel Culver, D. D., a widely known Baptist clergyman, died in Chicago on Sunday last. He was the founder of the Tremont Temple at Boston, the Culver Institute at Richmond, Va., and the Chicago Theological Seminary.

A Salt Lake telegram of yesterdays says: The New York party claiming the title of the Emma Mine, at Cottonwood, has obtained an injunction from the Court, Chief Justice McKean presiding, restraining work and the shipment of minerals. This mine has been producing for some time twenty-five hundred dollars per day nett.

Twelve cars of ore left Salt Lake yesterday morning for the East.

The store of R. M. Pratt, a leather dealer on Third street, was burned yesterday morning. The upper part of the building was occupied by Schoettle, paper box manufacturer. Loss $30,000; insured. The adjoining stores of Warner, Kline & Co., John G. Slate and Heisberg & Shatuck were damaged by water.

The steamship Samaria, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

The Tecumseh Base Ball Club, of London, Canada, defeated the Grove City Club, of Cleveland, at Buffalo yesterday, 29 to 18.

The Niagara frontier police yesterday arrested C. E. Morrison, messenger of the National Exchange Company from Troy to Montreal, charged with robbing the company of $9,000 committed to his charge a few weeks since. Morrison had gambled away part of the money and invested another portion in the Theater Comique at Buffalo.

There were nine deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans on Monday.

A dispatch from Lincoln, Nebraska, yesterday, states that some parties there have struck, six hundred feet below the surface, a flow of salt brine eighty degrees in strength and flowing two barrels per minute.

The President was waited upon in Boston yesterday by the Governor, Mayor and many citizens. He subsequently gave a levee at the residence of Judge Richardson, in Cambridge, attended by the college authorities and many State officials and citizens. Ulysses, Jr., took leave of his parents to enter upon his second year at Harvard. The President left for Hartford in the evening.

At Boston yesterday, the celebrated twenty-mile trotter, John Stewart, beat Abdahlak Chief by less than a length in a race of five miles, accomplished in 13:54½.

The cholera in Havana is abating.

General Burbridge has challenged Col. Kelly, managing editor of the Louisville *Commercial*, to "mortal combat," for articles published by the latter reflecting on his (B.'s) character. It is thought no blood will be shed.

Admiral Farragut's body was yesterday taken from the tomb at St. John's Church, and placed on board the United States steamer Guerriere, which proceeded to New York. The catafalque on board the Guerriere is very large and elegant, being twelve feet long, seven feet wide and spars eighteen feet high, and richly draped with black velvet and silver fringe, and mounted on muskets and howitzers. The United States steamer Brooklyn will follow them to New York.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The Directors of the Rock Island Railroad Company to-day declared a cash dividend of four per cent., payable October 17. The transfer books will be closed October 8 and reopened November 2d. It was voted to increase the share capital one million dollars, in conformity with the recommendation of the stockholders at the meeting in June, 1869, which stock will be offered to stockholders at par, the holder of sixteen shares of old stock being entitled to receive one share of new stock. The old stockholders have the privilege of subscribing for the new stock until November 1, payment for the same to be made at that date, when negotiable scrip will be issued, convertible into stock on and after December 1st, the scrip to be presented in sums of one hundred dollars or any multiple thereof.

Ohio River at Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, September 27, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: America at 11 A. M. The Nightingale is due up to-night. River falling; raining since 6 P. M; warm. H.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Kossuth Declines to Serve as a Deputy in the Hungarian Parliament—Naval Investigation on the Loss of the Captain, &c., &c.

Kossuth Declines to Serve as a Deputy.

PESTH, September 27.—Kossuth has declined to serve as a Deputy of the Hungarian Parliament.

Naval Investigation.

LONDON, September 27.—A naval court martial is now investigating the loss of the Captain.

Nullification of the Emancipation Law.

VIENNA, September 27.—The *Discussion* newspaper to-day has an able article showing that the late law for the emancipation of slaves in the Spanish Colonies, has been utterly nullified in the West Indies.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 27.—The steamers Prussia, from Quebec, Siberia and City of Brooklyn, from New York, have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 27.—Consols 92¼; 5-20s '62, 89¾; do '65, 89¼; do '67, 88¼; 10-40s, 85. Stocks quiet; Eries 17¾; Illinois, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, September 27.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 9d; middling Orleans 9¼d. Receipts of wheat for three days 30,000 quarters; American 20,000; red western 8s 4d@8s 5d; winter 9s 7d. Flour 23½s. Corn 29@29¼s. Oats 2s 9d@2s 10d. Peas 36s 6d@37s. Pork 112½s. Beef 116s. Lard 73s. Cheese 62s. Cumberland middles 56s; short rib middles 67s. Tallow 43s 6d. Turpentine 29s.

LONDON, September 27.—Tallow 43s 9d. Linseed oil 31s@31s 6d.

ANTWERP, September 27.—Petroleum declining at 52 francs.

FRANKFORT, September 27.—United States securities closed firm at 94¾.

MANSFIELD, O.

The Robinson-Lunsford Murder Trial—A Jury Impaneled—Corner-stone of the New Court House Laid.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 27, 1870.

In the Robinson trial to-day the efforts to impanel a jury succeeded at noon, when the Court adjourned till four o'clock P. M., to enable the legal fraternity to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new Court House. Upon reassembling J. K. Cowan, on the part of the prosecution, made a statement of the case. The only new point of importance advanced was that they expected to prove that Robinson had visited Mrs. Lunsford's house the night after the murder, and examined the room in which the murder took place, the corpse being watched below. D. Derlam made the statement of the defense, holding that they could show it was Ebersole, not Robinson, that visited the place of the murder. They also propose to show that a negro was admitted into the Atlantic House late the night of the murder by the colored porter, and that said negro left for Fort Wayne next morning. They also propose to submit the testimony of a Mrs. Roose, tending to show the guilt of her husband, Jacob Roose. The substance of this new theory was telegraphed yesterday. The Court House was crowded, and the remarks of the gentlemen were listened to with breathless attention. Mr. Robinson sat calm and unmoved as the terrible details were pictured. To-morrow the testimony will be submitted.

A tremendous crowd of people were in the city to-day to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new court house with Masonic ceremonies. All the surrounding cities and towns were represented by an irruption of aprons and Knights Templar armor in our midst. The streets were decorated with flags and banners, bearing words of welcome. Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff delivered the address, and Grand Master A. H. Newcomb conducted the ceremonies of laying the corner stone.

This evening a grand banquet took place at the Weller House.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 27, 1870.

KEPLING DISCHARGED.

Frank J. Kepling, arrested in Pennsylvania Friday last on the supposition that he was an accomplice in the Nathan murder, was brought up at the Tombs this afternoon. He denied having any complicity or knowing anything about the murder. No witnesses appeared against him. His two brothers and sisters were in court prepared to swear that he was at home on the night of the murder. He was discharged from custody.

THE ERIE RAILWAY SUIT.

Judge Ingram dismissed two appeals from Judge Balcom's decisions on minor points in the suit of James H. Ramsey against the Erie Railway Company, and reserved his decision on the third from Judge Barnard's order requiring that the suit be tried in this city instead of Broome county, where it originally began.

NEW TIME TABLES

For the main western railroad lines are now arranging and will go into effect on Monday next. It is generally believed no advance in the tariff for freight will be agreed on before November 1st.

TIME SET.

The Rudolphe-Dion billiard match is fixed for October 7.

STRICT QUARANTINE

Has been established on all the vessels from New Orleans, in consequence of the epidemic of yellow fever in that port.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE

Closed this evening. Nearly 500,000 volumes were disposed of, the receipts being over $200,000.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB REGATTA

To-day was won by the sloop White Cap, Ludlow Livingston owner, beating Commodore Maxwell's Dolphin three minutes, and the Orion, Anna and Josephine in the order named.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamers Scotia, City of Washington and Nevada have arrived from Liverpool.

RACE POSTPONED.

The race for Ashbury's cup has been postponed till Wednesday for want of wind, when it will take place at the same time as the race for the Douglass cup. The race for Ashbury's cup for sloops will also be sailed at the same time.

THE FUNERAL OF FARAGUT.

General Webb, of the Common Council Committee, who are making preparations for the Farragut obsequies, has issued a request to-day to the storekeepers to close and drape the front of their buildings on the day of the funeral.

"A DAMNING Radical plot" has come to the exclusive knowledge of the Augusta, Georgia, *Constitutional* in a secret circular picked up in front of the Central Hotel, at Union Court House, South Carolina. The belief is that it was surely dropped by some of the Radical leaders, for no other mortals could have invented such a bloodthirsty programme. "The Radical party is in danger," says the circular; "We must win again, if we have to sacrifice the lives of a score of our prominent leaders. One prominent colored man in each county must be selected, and the Governor must be informed, and he must at the proper time notify the man and also must secure through the constabulary his secret putting to death, in such a manner that the death may be charged upon the Democrats, and thus create a new zeal for Radicalism. The Philadelphia *Age* gives currency to this silly fabrication, and the *Post* neatly ridicules it by publishing another secret circular from Democratic headquarters revealing the plan for carrying Philadelphia for the Democracy. Twenty or more leading Democrats are named, who are to be variously murdered and the crime charged upon the Radicals, while several others of "the faithful" agree to commit suicide and leave a dying speech charging the Radicals with their deaths.

A LETTER from Brazil to the *Missouri Democrat* says that there is a very successful American colony, especially of Southern planters, near che city of Carpinas destined to be the largest interior town of the Empire. But notwithstanding the reward which has crowned their efforts, many of them are discontented and anxious to return to the United States as soon as possible. In fact there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction with Brazil among the colonists of all nationalities, and the tide of emigration is rapidly drifting away from the Empire to the Republics of the Plate. Last year the total number of emigrants to Brazil was only between nine and ten thousand, while the Argentine republic received forty thousand. The contrast says something in favor of Republican institutions, for certainly the natural advantages of Brazil are far greater than those of her successful rival. Two provisions in the laws of the Empire are fatal to valuable emigration—the non-recognition of civil marriage, which tends to unsettle the family relations, and the exclusion of foreigners from all the higher offices of trust and honor. The bounties which Brazil has offered to emigrants have attracted only those who were beggars or vagabonds at home, while honest, industrious and aspiring men shun a country where an arbitrary limit is placed to their just ambition.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AKERMAN is confident that Georgia's political troubles are ended. The new law provides for an election in December, when the cotton season is over and everybody has the most time to vote. He declares the only opponents he found to the bill are members of the Legislature who want two years more of power. Governor Bullock favors the measure, and the negroes are anxious for an election, which bids fair to result in Republican majorities.

Profits on Teas Reduced.

Jenkins & Bro. are bringing a large trade to Pittsburgh for teas. Dealers find they are saving money, getting better teas and but little money invested. †

MARRIED:

LOGAN—CLARK—On Tuesday evening, September 27, 1870, in the North Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., Mr. EDWARD P. LOGAN and Miss ANNIE M. CLARK, all of Allegheny.

DIED.

LUKENS—At Rochester, Pa., on Tuesday morning, September 27, 1870, CHARLES LUKENS, in his seventy-fifth year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Rochester, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, to proceed to New Brighton Cemetery.

WILSON—On Sunday morning, September 25th, Miss ELIZA M. WILSON, in the forty-seventh year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Henry McCune, No. 178 Chartiers street, Allegheny, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, to proceed to Lebanon Church. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's, corner Smithfield and Seventh avenue, at half-past 8 o'clock. The friends are respectfully invited to attend.

THE LATEST.

Carr, M'Candless & Co.,
94 Wood Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR NEW FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
And Would invite the attention of the Trade to their Choice Lines of
DRESS GOODS.
Belgian Plaids, Paris Plaids,
Plaid Poplins, Plaid Merinos.
ALSO,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,
BLACK AND COLORED MERINOS.
STOCK COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
Desirable Goods
Will be Received DAILY throughout the Season and offered at the LOWEST FIGURES.
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$100,000 ON Mortgages, secured by Real Estate, in large or small sums. Apply to Lock Box No. 39, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

WANTED—BOYS—EIGHT CASH BOYS to attend in the Great Original Dollar Store. Good references required. Apply at 76 Fifth ave.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—A YOUNG unmarried Man of two or three years experience. Apply or address immediately, Box 153, West Middlesex, Mercer county, Pa.

WANTED—TWENTY COAL MINERS—D. S. WALKER, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge.

WANTED—GOOD SALES LADIES—to attend in the Great Original Dollar Store. Best of references required. Apply at 76 Fifth avenue.

WANTED—SOLICITOR—FOR THE Buffalo City Fire Insurance Company. To a good Man a liberal commission will be paid. Apply to DAVID S. ORTH, 37 Fifth avenue, second floor.

WANTED—SITUATION—A RELIABLE Accountant of over fifteen years experience and well known in the city, desires a Situation in either a Mercantile or Manufacturing Establishment. Address A. C., this office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—$30,000 TO loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on city or county property. MWF THOMAS K. PETTY, 179 Smithfield st.

WANTED—AGENT—BY ONE OF THE oldest established Life Insurance Companies, a first-class Agent who has experience and energy, and wishes to make it a business. Address Postoffice Box 871, New York.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—SEVERAL Men want Laboring, Farm Work, &c.; several Girls are wanted for city and country. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—TRUNK MAKERS—TEN good Trunk Makers immediately, at JOSEPH LIEBLER'S, 104 Wood street. tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FURNISHED front Room, second story, with Board, for Gentleman and Wife or two Gentlemen, at 150 Third avenue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE ON easy terms. Newspaper and Job Printing Office, located in Eastern Ohio, doing a good business. Address F., Commercial office.

BUSINESS CHANCE—TWO OR THREE persons desiring active business and having a capital of $24,000, may learn of a rare opportunity of securing an established and increasing Business, in which the gains are 60 per cent. net upon the above investment. Address for one week, Postoffice Lock Box 84.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A HALF interest in a well established Store in a flourishing town in Western Pennsylvania. Cash required, $2,000. Address "Quinine and Camphor," care Commercial office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MACHINE WORKS, FOUNDRY, Boiler Shop, &c., complete, with a good business, which has been well established for thirty years, situated on the Ohio river, fifty miles below Pittsburgh, is offered for sale on reasonable terms, or a suitable person practically qualified to conduct it, may purchase a part interest in connection with the present Proprietor, who desires to be relieved from the active management of it, or to retire altogether. Address P. F. GEISSE, Wellsville, Ohio.

COAL WORKS FOR LEASE ON REASONABLE terms, situate in Westmoreland county, near Webster, on the Monongahela river, in Pool No. 3. Railway and Tipple in good running order. Also for sale the Mules, Pit Cars, &c. For further particulars apply on the premises, at Bakertown Landing. JACOB TOMER. ws*

FOR SALE—HOTEL—IN THE THRIVING village of Orrville, Ohio, at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroads, 64 miles south of Cleveland. House newly repaired, painted and improved. First-class location for traveling custom; two minutes walk from railway. A splendid opportunity. Terms very reasonable. Call on or address A. E. CLARK, Orrville, Ohio

RETAIL DRUG STORE IN ALLEGHENY for sale; old established and very profitable business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire of B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., No. 76 Wood street.

FOR SALE—THE ST. LOUIS GLASS Works, corner of Monroe and Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., in good running order and at present in full operation. Has one (10) Ten Pot and one (5) Five Pot Furnace, 2 Lears, 3 Glory Holes, Clay Mill, good Pot Room, Mould and Cutting Shop. Good custom sale for product and no competition in the city. Address JOSEPH CROOKES, No. 116 Vine street, or J. K. CUMMINGS, at the Works.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE—UNTIL APRIL 1, 1871. Possession given October 1st. Apply on premises, No 70 Wood street.

FOR RENT—THE THREE-STORY Warehouse now occupied by John L. Dawes, No. 153 Wood street. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises. MWF:tf

FOR RENT—TWO ELEGANT FURNISHED front Rooms on second floor, within five minutes walk of Postoffice. Address, with reference, Box 14, Commercial office. tf

FOR RENT—FOUR STORY BRICK House, 338 Liberty street. The House is in good order, being new, has 9 large Rooms and Basement Kitchen. Is a most excellent stand for any Mercantile Business, Hotel or Restaurant, being occupied recently as such, having Counters, Bar Fixtures, &c., all in good order. J. K. SMITH, 207 Liberty street. tf

TO LAWYERS OR INSURANCE AGENTS—Two very convenient Offices, in the second story of Commercial Building. Apply at Counting Room of Commercial.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—ON SECOND, Third and Fourth Floors, in Building formerly occupied by the Commercial. Apply at Counting Room, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, entrance on Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—OFFICES IN THE SECOND story of the Commercial Building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, suitable for Insurance or Law Offices. Apply at Counting Room.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE-ROOM and Cellar, No. 182 Liberty street, completely fitted up with Shelving and Counters. Will be rented cheap if called for soon. Inquire at No. 4 Virgin alley. tf

FOR SALE.

EXTRA S. C. HAMS—60 TIERCES premium S. C. Hams, in store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—THE STORE FIXTURES of No 70 Wood street, comprising Show Cases, Shelving, Gas Fixtures, Hoisting Apparatus, and other articles necessary for a Store. For sale on the premises, No. 70 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE Pittsburgh or Allegheny City Property, a Farm of 37 Acres, underlaid with Coal, six miles from the city, on old Washington Road. Improvements, a Farm House of 8 Rooms, Barn, Stable and other Outbuildings; Well of good Water and Cistern at the door. It has also on it a large Apple and Pear Orchard; large number of Currants of best varieties, and over 400 Grape Vines. The Farm is delightfully situated for a country residence. The soil is of very best quality and would suit for Market Gardening or for a small Dairy. For further particulars inquire at No. 27 Seventh street. (late Irwin). WFS

TALLOW CASKS—EMPTY SYRUP Casks for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—NINTH STREET PROPERTY—Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 14 Ninth street, containing 9 Rooms, beside Cellar and Bath-room; Hot and Cold Water in Kitchen and Bath-room; Boston Range in Kitchen; Back Yard 18 by 46; two-story Brick Wash-house with Bake-oven, Furnace, Hydrant and Closets, Drying and Ironing Room. The House is in good repair, recently papered and painted. Lot 18x100 to an alley. Price $8,000. Possession immediately. L. H. VOIGT, 257 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 RIG—HORSE AND Wagon, suitable for Grocer or any ordinary purpose. Inquire at No. 249 Beaver street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—ONE HORSE TURNTABLE Wagon in good condition. H. W. McCLURE, 142 Wylie avenue.

FOR SALE—ON MOUNT WASHINGTON, an elegant Frame Dwelling, containing 11 Rooms and an unusually large and fine Cellar, with one Acre of Ground, Stable and other Outbuildings. It is located on the corner of Bertha and High streets, five minutes walk from the Inclined Plane, and within twenty minutes of the city Postoffice. The view from this property of the cities, rivers and surrounding country is unsurpassed. For particulars apply to SAMUEL HARPER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 93 Diamond street, or his residence, High street, near the Plane, Mt. Washington. tf

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY McKEE & CO.'S, Manufacturers, 58 Smithfield street. w

PROFITABLE AND SAFE—PERSONS wishing to invest their Money profitably and safely, I offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers, the following prime Dividend Securities: Allegheny Valley Railroad Company 7·30 Bonds; Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7s; Pennsylvania Central Railroad Stock, paying 10 per cent; Fort Wayne 7 per cent; Philadelphia and Reading, 10 per cent.; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 10 per cent. JAMES W. KENNEDY, 80 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—NEW AND Second-hand; all kinds for both Iron and Wood Working, with best quality of Manufacturers' Supplies, for sale by H. L. BUTLER, No. 127 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Allegheny, Pa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO INVEST FOR different parties from $15,000 to $45,000 in sums of $1,500 and upwards. This money will be loaned on Real Estate security, on Property located in these cities or Allegheny county, or on Government, State, Municipal Railroad Bonds as collateral at a low rate of interest. JAMES W. KENNEDY, 80 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

COAL LAND FOR SALE—FROM 300 to 1,000 Acres of Coal with 42 Acres surface, fronting on the Monongahela river, one-half mile below Webster. Also, 230 Acres surface with excellent improvements, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to Drs. J. K. VANKIRK, of Elizabeth, T. R. VANKIRK, of McKeesport, B. H. VANKIRK, of West Newton, or Wm. K VANKIRK, of Greenock. d*tf

HOMES, HOMES, HOMES—FARMS, Houses, Lots, City and Country Residences, Country Stores, Mills, Mines, &c., &c. We have the greatest variety of Real Estate in the market. Call and get the "Register."

	Price.
Farm, 150 Acres, Westmoreland co., Pa	$26,250
Grist Mill and 27 Acres, Ohio	5,500
Country Residence, Beaver county, Pa	6,000
House and Lot, city	5,500
House and Lot, Beaver county, Pa	2,000
Country Residence, Rochester, Pa	5,500
Stock Farm, Indiana county, Pa	$45 per acre.
250 Acres Timber Land, Tennessee	1,200
Farm, 86 Acres, Cambria county, Pa	3,500
Farm, 106 Acres, Columbiana county, O	10,000
Grist Mill and 38 Acres, Alliance, O	15,000
Farm, 21½ Acres, Columbiana, O	5,000
Farm, 207 Acres, Beaver county, Pa	$65 per acre.
Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory	12,000
Farm, 107 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa	2,500
Farm, 100 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa	4,000
Country Residence, Greensburg, Pa	9,500
Fruit Farm of 12 Acres Ohio	5,000
City Residence, Allegheny city	8,500
Physicians' Location, Armstrong co., Pa	1,200
Farm, 63 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa	6,500
Country Store for Sale or Rent	8,000
Manufacturing Site, city	60,000
Business Stand and Residence	9,000
Large Woolen Mill	40,000
Grist Mill and 34 Acres	8,000
Farm, 50 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa	1,400
Five Dwelling Houses, Allegheny city	12,000
Grist Mill, Columbiana county, Ohio	12,000
Farm, 106 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	13,500
Farm, 100 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa	9,000
Farm, 416 Acres, Fayette county, Pa	4,500
Country Village Store and Residence	2,700
City Residence, Allegheny city	5,000
Farm, 121 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	12,000
Foundry and Fixtures, Middlesex, Pa	9,000
Building Site, 2 Acres, Sewickley	6,500
Country Village Store, O	3,300
Dwelling House and Store, Woods Run, Pa	4,700
Two Lots, suburbs, Wilkinsburg, Pa	700
Houses and Lots, Allegheny city	5,500
Suburban Residence, East Liberty	10,000
Grist Mill, Lawrence county, Pa	12,000
Planing Mill, Westmoreland county, Pa	4,000
Farm, 100 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	30,000
Suburban Residence, East Liberty	7,500
Fine Fruit Farm, 90 Acres, Crawford co. Pa	7,300
Butcher Stand, Moundsville, W. Va	3,600
Farm, 240 Acres, Cambria county, Pa	3,000
Store and Dwelling, City	2,800
Distillery, Flouring Mill, Saw Mill, Store, &c	40,000
Virginia Plantation, 535 Acres	25,000
Suburban Lot, Twenty-third ward, city	2,500
Five Acres very cheap only	1,000
One Acre of Grapes, Allegheny city	4,000
Country Residence, Allegheny county, Pa	6,000
Mills, Dwellings, 15 Acres, Lawrence co Pa	8,000
Splendid Business Opening, Ohio	9,500
Farm, 160 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	21,000
Coal Farm, 150 Acres, Clearfield county, Pa	4,500
115 Acres of Coal, Panhandle Railroad	20,000
Cliff street Residence, city	17,000
Farm, 125 Acres Lawrence county, Pa	24,000
Coal Farm, 100 Acres, Washington co., Pa	10,000
Grist Mill and 18 Acres of Land, Westmoreland county, Pa	4,500
Farm, 90 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	7,000
Grist Mill, Country Store, etc, Ohio	10,000
House and Lot, Birmingham	3,100
Residence and Store, Third avenue, city	9,000
Eight Acres Surface and 48 Acres Coal; rare chance for a Coal Miner	2,000
Farm, 74 Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio	6,000
House and 3 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	2,500
280 Acres of Coal, Beaver county, Pa	12,000
Saw Mill, Allegheny county, Pa	8,000
Missouri Lands for sale or exchange	
Garden and Fruit Farm, 30 Acres	5,000
Farm, 180 Acres, Washington county, Pa	16,500
Farm, 390 Acres, Fayette county, Pa	4,000
Farm, 196 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa	13,000
House and Lot, Allegheny city	2,500
Residence and Lot, Allegheny city	5,500
Foundry, Barnsville, Ohio	8,000
House and Lot, Allegheny city	4,000
Residence, one third of an Acre, city	9,000
Grist and Saw Mill, Allegheny county, Pa	8,000
Farm, 197 Acres, Carroll county, Ohio	15,750

All of the above Properties will be found *fully* described in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register." We will take pleasure in supplying, gratis, all who will call for it, or we will send it by mail free to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite Postoffice.

N. B.—This is but a partial list. Therefore, if you would "know all," get the Register, it will cost you nothing and may prove a fortune to you. d*

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—THIS IS THIS to notify all Caulkers there is now a strike in progress, owing to a demand for an increase of One Dollar per day, making Four Dollars. Inasmuch as it is desired that it shall be unanimous, there will be a meeting held THURSDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock, at the corner of Joseph and Carson streets, East Birmingham, when all Caulkers are invited to be present.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., for a re-issue of Certificate of Stock, dated May 30, 1838, and Numbered 81, issued originally to Andrew Smith, and said to be destroyed.
A. L. SMITH,
Executor of the Estate of Andrew Smith, dec'd.
September 26, 1870. ws

☞ A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the new Bank at East Liberty, will be held at Liberty Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 28, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. Subscribers who have not paid the first installment will please pay prior to the meeting.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL Stockholders' Meeting for the election of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company, will be held on their Wharfboat, at the foot of Grant street, on TUESDAY, October 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. R. ABRAMS, Secretary.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THE Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY are hereby notified that the Annual Election for three (3) Trustees, to serve for the ensuing three years, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M.
W. H. McCLELLAND, Treasurer.

☞ ANNUAL MEETING—NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors of the NATIONAL MINING COMPANY, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh. A full attendance, either personally or by proxy, is desired, as it will then be determined by a vote of stockholders whether it is expedient to continue or to suspend operations with the close of navigation. JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer National Mining Co.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1870.

SECOND ANNUAL
Agricultural Fair
OF THE
Altoona Park Association,
ALTOONA, PA.,
October 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1870.

ADDITIONAL PREMIUM—NO. 8, $300,

For Pacers, open to all—$150 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Race will be called OCTOBER 6TH.

The above Premium subject to the conditions regulating general list of Speed Premiums offered by the Association.

Entries to be addressed to Treasurer, inclosing Ten (10) Per Cent. of premium.

Entries will close at the office of the Association, on MONDAY, October 3, 1870, at 9 o'clock P. M.

JOHN LLOYD, Treasurer.
S. C. BAKER, President.
E. B. McCUNE, Secretary.
Altoona, September 27, 1870.

LEADING
SCHOOL BOOKS
FOR SALE BY
S. A. Clarke & Co.,
119 WOOD STREET.
Guyot's Series of Geographies,
Mitchell's Series of Geographies,
Monteith's & McNally's Series of Geographies.
Wilson's Series of Readers,
McGuffey's Series of Readers,
Osgood's Series of Readers,
National Series of Readers.
Metropolitan Series of Readers,
Goodrich's Series of Histories,
Ray's Series of Arithmetics,
Stoddard's Series of Arithmetics,
Robinson's Series of Arithmetics,
Dean's Series of Arithmetics,
Payson, Dunton's and Scribner's Copy Books.
Together with all the COMMON SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS in general use, SLATES, BLANK BOOKS AND GENERAL STATIONERY,
AT LOWEST RATES TO THE TRADE.
P. S.—SEND FOR OUR PRICE LISTS.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year (52 Issues).......... $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.......... 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

REFORM REPUBLICAN
Mass Meeting,
AT
Fifth Ward Market House,
ON
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 28,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
ADDRESSES BY
R. B. CARNAHAN, and
Hon. JOSEPH WALTON.

CUT THIS OUT,
And Send it with Your Order.
[Samples Sent by Mail when Written For.]

☞WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
☞WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
☞WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING☜
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING☜
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING☜
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING☜
ELEGANT NEW STYLES☜
ELEGANT NEW STYLES☜
ELEGANT NEW STYLES☜
ELEGANT NEW STYLES☜

To announce that our preparations for the present season are fully equal to the last two or three years, would be sufficient assurance that OAK HALL is the place to buy your Fall and Winter Clothing. But to all former inducements we add:

A MUCH REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES
DISTANCING ALL COMPETITORS ON THIS ONE VITAL POINT.
An Improved and Reorganized Custom Department.
A GREATER PERFECTION IN READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.
A FINER CLASS OF CLOTHING THAN EVER BEFORE.
A Much Larger and Better Assorted Stock of all the Very Latest Styles.
Gent's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Goods, for Fall and Winter Wear.

☞ Ladies do not have to climb up stairs, the Children's Department being on the first floor.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

We have prepared for a large increase in our business this season, and to this end have left nothing undone. Our old customers will find greater satisfaction than ever before in dealing with us, and new customers will find we have the
LOWEST PRICES,
LARGEST STOCK,
BEST WORKMANSHIP.

☞ Our Fall and Winter Suits range from $10 upwards, and we will guarantee each grade to be from $2 to $5 per suit cheaper than the same material elsewhere.

Wanamaker & Brown
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH AND MARKET STS., PHILA.
w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLTER and JOSEPH A. CROZIER was this day mutually dissolved.
The business will be continued at the old stand, on Butler street, between Forty-third and Forty fourth streets, by WILLIAM H. COLTER, to whom all debts due the old firm will be paid.
WILLIAM H. COLTER,
JAMES A. CROZIER.
Pittsburgh, September 22, 1870.

BAKEWELL & CO.
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING,
MONOGRAMS, &C.
Orders by Mail will receive Prompt Attention.
75 WOOD STREET.

T. C. JENKINS
F. W. JENKINS
TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273
275
T. C. JENKINS & BRO.
Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Teas and Roasted Coffees.
Teas in any quantity Dealers desire without any additional charges.
Three Per Cent. Discount Allowed on Teas if paid within Thirty Days.
IF PAID WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.
FLOUR AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES
NO CHARGE FOR DRAYAGE.

FOR RENT,
Two Very Desirable Offices
IN
COMMERCIAL BUILDING,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET.
APPLY IN COUNTING ROOM.

McClarran
& McKennan,
85 MARKET STREET,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,
Jobbers
OF
DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS AND DYES,
OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN THE ABOVE LINE TO
Country Storekeepers.
They are now receiving a large Stock for the SPRING TRADE, purchased at the present very low rate of Gold, and are prepared to sell at prices far below former rates. Their Stock for Jobbing Customers comprises every article in the line of
DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
DYES, SPICES,
AND OILS,
That are usually kept in a Country Store, and will be found of the very best quality. We desire to call special attention to our Stock of
INDIGO,
Which is the very best imported, and sure to give satisfaction. We also keep perfectly
Pure Potash and Soda-Ash,
Of the Very Highest Tests.
☞ Country Merchants desirous of purchasing Goods of the best quality, at a low figure, will find it to their advantage to call at the above named House.
☞ Agents for HANCE BROTHERS AND WHITE'S FLUID EXTRACTS and SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Also, LIPPINCOTT'S SODA WATER APPARATUS, cheaper and more handsome than any other make. w

OFFICES TO LET
The Second, Third and Fourth Floors,
In Building formerly occupied by the
PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
Apply at Counting Room of Commercial, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, Butler county.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
SIMON DRUM, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

IT has recently been pretty well known to the public that Captain RICHARD C. GRAY, in nomination on the Reform Republican ticket for the Legislature, owing to the pressure of business engagements requiring his absence from the State, would be unable to serve, if elected. The development of public opinion within two weeks past having left little, if any, doubt of the success of the ticket on which Mr. GRAY stood, he has deemed it his duty to the public and himself, and those with whom he acts, to say that it will not be in his power to serve in the Legislature next winter. The following is his letter of declination:

PITTSBURGH, September 21, 1870,
R. B. Carnahan, Esq., Chairman Republican Reform Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR—Having been nominated by the Reform Convention as a candidate for the Legislature, I am constrained to decline the nomination, for the reason that my business engagements for the ensuing year are such as to demand my frequent absence from the State during the time the Legislature will be in session; and in event of an election I could not possibly attend to the duties pertaining to the office. I desire to express my acknowledgements to the convention for the mark of confidence so generously, and without solicitation, tendered me; and would, also, take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to numerous friends for their kind assurances of support.

The failure of the late Republican Convention to harmonize differences at issue, leave it to the decision of the people on the second Tuesday of October to say who shall represent them in the next Legislature. Hoping for the success of the Reform ticket, and believing that it will be sustained by the people,

I am yours, respectfully,
R. C. GRAY.

At the meeting of the Committee on the 23d inst., the resignation of Capt. GRAY was accepted and Hon. SIMON DRUM, of Allegheny city, unanimously chosen in his stead.

Mr. DRUM is too well and favorably known to our citizens to require any extended notice at our hands. It is sufficient to say that his record as a public officer and soldier, and his character as a man, are of the highest order. He will make an able, honest and efficient member of the Legislature.

While regretting the withdrawal of Captain GRAY from the ticket for reasons which cannot but be satisfactory to the party and public, we must congratulate the Reform Republicans and the public on the selection of a candidate in his place so eminently deserving of the public confidence.

We are happy to state that the friends of Reform have the best wishes, and will have the valuable services of Captain GRAY in the campaign.

THE BLINDNESS OF RING IMPERIALISM.

The "organ" of the "Regulars" is fast placing itself in offensive antagonism with all the tried Republicans in this quarter. General JAMES K. MOORHEAD, who has taken no part in the canvass, is the gentleman for its latest manifestation of malice. The reason is, General MOORHEAD went to the meeting of the River Men, and in a brief address of unusual force and eloquence, told his fellow citizens that he intended to support Mr. JOSEPH WALTON, as a true and capable Representative, not of the River interests only, but of the public at large; and, furthermore, that the August Convention made a mistake in not nominating WALTON at least, a mistake which he thought the people, when they came to vote would rectify. With a fatuity which characterizes imperialism ever, the "organ" of the Rings denounces Gen. MOORHEAD for uttering this sentiment—a sentiment which nine out of every ten of our citizens cordially indorse. It says there was "an arrangement between Mr. WALTON and Mr. MOORHEAD," that WALTON "pats MOORHEAD on the back," and MOORHEAD "tickles" WALTON with compliments and promises of support. We will say just here, that there is a great deal of "patting" and "tickling" going on, as the "organ" of the "Regulars" will learn, not only with reference to the gentlemen it assails, but the voting population at large. As a matter of fact, as we are able to state, General MOORHEAD and Mr. WALTON had scarcely met in weeks prior to the River Meeting. Mr. WALTON had no knowledge of the views or intentions of General MOORHEAD, who attended and spoke at the meeting from a sense of duty, and with an independence that will be imitated to an extent that will astound the imperialists, if anything can do it. Nor will it be in regard for Mr. WALTON solely that public sentiment will express itself in this manner. The *Reform* Movement, of which that gentleman forms a part, will receive an indorsement which will completely overwhelm the Rings and cliques at whose hands the public have suffered so long.

MORE OF THE GENERAL'S RAID.

We have already quoted a choice and quite *original morceau* from the General, in which he refers to us as "scattering the sweetest *virtue*," and expresses his gratification that he "has risen to the dignity of being hated by a journalist who has attained an unenviable distinction in *Hudibrastic*," with a request for an explanation. We return to it again.

Will the gallant General then inform us what he means by "scattering virtues," and excelling in *Hudibrastic*? Hudibrastic what? Is it *measure* or *wit*? In either case his compliments are much beyond our deserts. But does the General really know what he is talking about?

If it be, indeed, a source of gratification that he has risen to the dignity of being "hated" by us, we must object that he is over hasty in appropriating so equivocal a compliment. *Hate* the General? By no means. His worst enemies—if he has any—must admit that there is nothing about him to provoke so serious a sentiment. We rather *like* him for the diversion he affords. But what is to hinder *us* from laughing when the whole town is on the grin?

But the General says that the "great Land Grab" which *did* receive his support was that of the North Pacific Road, which he now frankly states that *he did not intend to vote for*, but on receiving the information while at home during the recess that the COMMERCIAL strongly advocated its passage, and that stockholders in the COMMERCIAL, with other prominent citizens of Pittsburgh, owned original shares in the enterprise, he hastened back *to protect their interests*, and now receives as his reward "the usual gratitude of the editor."

It seems, therefore, according to his own account, that he did vote for this Land Grab, which he would otherwise have opposed, only because we favored it, and some of our stockholders were supposed to be interested, and that he did this with the expectation that he was to be rewarded therefor by our gratitude in passing over his errors and advocating his re-election.

The General is child-like as ever in this ingenuous avowal. We wish him to understand, however, that we make no such bargains. If he thought the bill was wrong, and had no better reasons for supporting it than because he supposed it to be the interest of some of the stockholders of the COMMERCIAL that the nation should be robbed, he ought to have voted against it. He had no right to expect that because he was willing to forget what he regarded as his duties to the public, we were under an equal obligation to pretermit our own.

The General charges us with "malicious falsehoods," without indicating what they are. We charged that he borrowed without acknowledgement, and has endeavored to palm upon his constituents a speech that he did not deliver, and did not even write. He has not denied either.

But then he threatens us with "publicity" on the score of *motive* "in a proper way *hereafter*." We shall be always glad to hear from him, but in view of his last performance would it not be well for his Committee to be looking after him?

WHO SHALL REPRESENT US IN CONGRESS.

It is the deliberate judgment of fair-minded men that General NEGLEY's chances of an election to Congress, if he ever had any, are irrevocably gone. Many will say that had he the field to himself he could not be elected. Even his own supporters—many of them, at least—now admit that the contest is between FREW and HOPKINS.

It is now two weeks before the election, and there is no probability that NEGLEY's prospect will improve. The contest will continue to be between FREW and HOPKINS. Between them, therefore, the people must choose.

A body of Republicans, more or less numerous, up to within a few days, though not liking NEGLEY, but preferring him to HOPKINS, have held to the intention of voting for him. But the rapid decline of his strength has sent many of them to FREW, and there is every reason to suppose that many more will follow.

Taking everything into consideration, therefore, the true policy for Republicans to adopt is to concentrate on FREW. Indeed, there is nothing else left for them.

For HOPKINS no Republican can vote with consistency. There is nothing in common between them and him. His principles are the reverse of their principles. His antecedents render him particularly obnoxious. There is nothing in his past record, or his present attitude, that creates the least claim to their support. In other words, it is wholly out of the question that any Republican should for a single instant think of voting for HOPKINS.

Republicans, therefore, should concentrate, and in a solid body go for FREW. To this things are rapidly tending. The nomination of General NEGLEY, it is now conceded on all hands, was most unfortunate. Under the most favorable circumstances this would have been the case. A thousand reasons exist for this. They need not be enumerated,—they are patent to the whole public. It would be a graceful concession on his part to public opinion to withdraw altogether from the canvass. In no other way can he so much serve the party which has honored him. That he is strongly advised to this course by not a few of his best friends, we feel justified in stating. That he should fail to perceive as quickly as they the utter hopelessness of his case, is quite natural. But much is due to their more dispassionate judgment, and should he persist in keeping the field, when by doing so he will but play into the hands of the Democrats, Republicans will have no alternative but to abandon him, as they are fast doing, for FREW, who is HOPKINS's real opponent.

If a Republican, a tariff man, an advocate of improvements, one who is in sympathy with and will uphold the great interests of the district and support General GRANT's administration, is to be chosen, it will be Major FREW. This now is as clear as day. From this view of the case there is no escaping. Republicans of the Twenty-second District, the case is with you.

"STAND BY THE PARTY."

A frantic appeal is put forth by the "organ" for the "Regular" ticket, on the ground that the Reform Movement endangers the Republican party in the county. We might refer the whole subject to the worthy Chairman of the "Regular" committee, who last fall supported the Independent against the "Regular" Republican candidate for Commissioner. No appeals then such as the "organ" puts forth now, could convince him. He only knew that the disease required the remedy proposed. Nearly eleven thousand Republicans acted with him, and the independent candidate failed only by between one and two thousand votes. The Reform Movement is immensely stronger now than was the independent candidate for Commissioner then. It has taken as much deeper hold on the public as the abuses it proposes to correct are greater and more numerous. Every one can see how easily the independent candidate might have been elected—how he would have been elected by thousands—had all who sympathized with the movement voted for him.

What is the Reform Movement? It is to correct abuses political, financial and moral, which the entire community feel must be corrected to save us from ruin. It is entirely practicable to correct them and preserve the party. Can the party be saved by continuing them? The "Regulars" parade their promises. Are the promises which are made by the authors of the evils complained of to be taken? Have they nominated such a ticket as affords any guaranty that their promises will be kept? Is not the old Legislative ticket, with two exceptions, and these affording no guaranty, before the people? Where is the guaranty? Why was the ticket confined to the circle of the Ring, and why are the old leaders so earnestly for it? Does any one believe that better things are to come from that quarter? Do we not see that at the very moment promises were loudest the worst job of all was being hatched?

"Stand by the party," shouts the "organ," eager to save the Ring Ticket. It might as well say at once, "Stand by the Rings and their Jobs," "Stand by high taxation, high salaries and extortionate fees." This is what is meant, and the people cannot be cheated into believing anything else.

We say "Stand by the Party." Stand by it by correcting abuses, by putting good and true men in office; by sending men to Harrisburg who have never voted, and never will for iniquitous special legislation, whereby every description of expense has frightfully gone up, and the burdens of taxation enormously increased.

There is no danger of Democratic success. If last Fall a feeble effort got eleven thousand votes, we may confidently expect fifteen or eighteen thousand this Fall.

When the "organ" asks votes for the "Regular" ticket it asks votes against reforming the many abuses which oppress the people. It asks them to repress the conviction that a change of men, whereby only can reform be obtained, is necessary. It asks them to array themselves against men and measures required by every consideration of party welfare, public and private interests, and it asks them to throw off the obligation to do right which rests on every member of the community.

GENERAL NEGLEY'S IDEA OF SERVING HIS DISTRICT.

It is generally understood and believed here that the matters affecting the interests of Pittsburgh most deeply are:

1. The improvement and security from obstruction of the navigation of the Ohio river, by which the means of cheap intercommunication which determined the location, growth and prosperity of Pittsburgh provided by the all-wise and beneficent Creator, may be forever preserved for the use and benefit of the teeming population occupying its fertile valley.

2. The construction of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, by which an immense district abounding in most of the essential natural advantages for the creation of commerce and wealth, would be brought into intimate communication with this city, giving a fresh impulse to its waning trade by the introduction of multitudes of new customers.

3. The enlargement of the Beaver and Erie canal to the capacity proposed for the Hudson and Erie, thereby consolidating the two great river and lake systems of navigation, and thus uniting the vast interior of our country by cheap transportation in the bonds of mutual interest growing out of the enriching advantages of free commercial intercourse.

With this improvement the ores of Lake Superior would seek the coal of Pittsburgh, and the products of our manufactories would pass through all these extended avenues of traffic without the fatal drawback of high freights.

Now, important as these are, Gen. NEGLEY never raised his voice for either one of them. Instead of doing so, he was in favor of subsidizing steamship lines to foreign countries, and of making Norfolk the great Atlantic commercial city by Chesapeake and Ohio connections that would be destructive of the interests and trade of Pittsburgh. We noticed his course, so detrimental to his constituency, more in sorrow than anger; and we now call attention to it as to painful facts which challenge denial in vain.

General NEGLEY never comprehended the magnitude of the trade, the interests of which he so sadly neglected. He seemed not to know that the commerce which floated upon his own Ohio river amounts yearly to $694,000,000, an amount nearly equal to the foreign commerce of the whole United States, including the entire exports and imports. By some strange fatuity, for these vast home interests he had no word of encouragement or support, but lavished all his exertions and influence upon other matters that interested his district less.

WHAT OUR COURTS COST.

$24,068 48 in 1864---$72,600 35 in 1869.

Maladministration and Special Legislation the Cause.

The administration of justice is an expensive item to the tax-payers of Allegheny county, and in no department of the ordinary public expenditures has there been a larger increase, during the last five years, than in this. We do not allude to the cost of the Work-house, the improvements made to the Court House and Jail, and other like expenditures, but to the ordinary cost of running the county courts. The following table will show the respective amounts paid out of the county treasury, for the Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas and District Courts, from 1864 to 1869:

	Quarter Sessions.	District Court.	Common Pleas.	Total.
1864.	$15,359 53	$4 390 85	$4,318 10	$24,068 48
1865.	18 913 10	7,347 92	7,860 47	34,121 49
1866.	25,917 11	11 575 03	9,244 16	46,736 30
1867.	34,508 23	15,970 19	14,818 49	65,297 82
1868.	36,723 70	18,338 95	16,486 85	71,549 50
1869.	35,752 22	17,768 86	19,079 27	72,600 35

In 1864 the total expenses of the county courts were $24,068 48, against $72,600 35 in 1869—an increase in six years of $48,531 87. In other words, it costs *three times as much* to run our courts now, as it did six years ago. Some of this increase is doubtless due to the yearly increase in population and business, but most of it comes from increased fees to office holders, jurors and others, through special acts of Assembly, engineered by interested parties. No doubt much of this immense expenditure is incurred through the maladministration of the license laws. We head no temperance crusade; we war upon no man's rights—but it is a terrible fact that there has been a fearful increase of crime and cost resulting from the mal-administration of the license laws, against which every respectable tavern-keeper, in common with the great mass of the community, will earnestly protest. Here confessedly is the cause of three-fourths of our criminal prosecutions, and the increased expenditure in the administration of justice. What the public require in this direction is a rigid enforcement of the license laws, and the business placed in the hands of good and responsible citizens; a cutting off of all fees to sheriffs, clerks, prothonotaries and district attorneys, and salaries substituted; and above all, the prevention of every kind of special legislation which tends to take money from the public treasury. When these reforms are accomplished, the cost of running our courts will speedily be reduced to what it was five years ago, and the people will be the gainers by some $50,000 a year.

THE COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION

Official Statement from the County Controller.

We present below the official statement of HENRY LAMBERT, Esq., County Controller, showing the increase in the ordinary expenditures of the county, for the same period covered by our statement, as compiled from his annual reports, and published in the COMMERCIAL a few days ago. It will be seen that the figures, as given by Mr. LAMBERT, although arranged in a different form, *show precisely the same increase*. The other fact which we wished to fix firmly in the mind of the Tax Payer, namely: *that our increased expenditures are mainly attributable to special legislation*, is clearly set forth by the Controller, who cites the various acts under which the expenditures have been incurred. We trust this statement will have the effect of stopping the *Gazette* and *Dispatch* in their worse than silly attempts to make the people believe that there has been *no increase* in taxation. We are sure it will convince every Tax Payer, who has sense enough to understand his own interests, that the Reform Movement has not been inaugurated a moment too soon, and that the first and most important step to be taken is to change the character of our Representatives in the Legislature.

Following is the statement of the Controller:

LEGISLATION—COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The following statement has been prepared for an intelligent understanding of the increase in the ordinary expenses of the county from the year 1864 to 1869, inclusive, together with a list of Acts of Assembly causing such increase.

No. 1. Act of Assembly, April 23d, 1864, increasing pay of jurors in Allegheny and Cambria counties.

No. 2. Act of Assembly, May 5th, 1864, increasing the compensation of certain officers in Allegheny county, viz.: Commissioners, Assessors, Collectors and Supervisors.

No. 3. Act of Assembly, May 7th, 1864, increasing Salaries of Controller, Solicitor and Clerks to Commissioners and Controller.

No. 4 Act of Assembly of March 21, 1865, increasing fees of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace of Allegheny county.

No. 5. Act of Assembly April 5, 1866, relative to the service of summons on jurors in Allegheny county, and regulating compensation.

No. 6. Act of Assembly March 16, 1866, increasing compensation of Surveyors and Road Viewers, Allegheny county.

No. 7. Act of Assembly, April 11, 1866, in relation to fees of physicians and surgeons in cases of post mortem examinations, Allegheny county.

No. 8. Act of Assembly, March 9, 1867, relative to fees of Coroner in Allegheny county.

No. 9. Act of Assembly, April 10, 1867, regulating compensation of Assessors, &c., &c. Allegheny county.

No. 10. Act of Assembly, April 15, 1867, relative to purchase Law Library in Allegheny county.

No. 11. Act of Assembly, April 4, 1868, General Registry Law adding to expense of Assessors.

There are other acts affecting the expenditures in a limited way, but the above cover the material increase. The effects of these acts appear in the annual reports of the fiscal affairs of the county, and the attention of tax payers has been repeatedly called to them.

Departments.	January 1, 1864.	January 1, 1870.	Increase.
Jurors	$11,427 42	$40,455 1[illegible]	$28,967 68
Sheriff's fees and commissions	1,212 39	3,682 45	2,470 06
Witnesses	1,774 73	3,849 95	2,068 07
Jury Commissioners		1,031 30	1,031 30
Supreme Court	513 50	1,049 62	535 12
Commissioner's office	5,332 62	5,926 17	594 15
Controller's office	3,484 50	4,395 67	911 15
Solicitor's office	750 00	900 45	150 45
Coroner's office	2,179 13	4,693 90	2,514 47
Constables	1,669 70	3,177 22	1,507 52
Assessors	2,465 00	9,135 38	6,670 38
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	304 17	1,794 92	1,478 75
Printing, stationery, &c.	2,717 54	6,267 46	3,549 92
Law library		1,659 40	1,659 40
Western Penitentiary		7,737 63	7,737 63
Western Pennsylvania Hospital	4,147 79	8,486 22	4,338 43
Bridges	1,344 23	6,249 86	4,905 73
Roads	459 00	3,196 47	2,737 47
Teachers' Institutes		490 00	490 00
			$[illegible] 27

The expenditures for Workhouse and Inebriates' Asylum amounting on January 1st, 1870, to $290,619 17, including $150,000 of bonds and $[illegible] received from liquor licenses, are made by the Board of Managers of that institution. The funds are collected by the ordinary county machinery, and in accordance with law, are paid to the Board to be disbursed.

By special act authority was given to the Board of Inspectors of Allegheny county prison to make and sanction certain improvements in the court house and jail, and a tax not exceeding two mills was directed to be levied for the purpose. The amount paid on contracts and bills, as detailed in annual report for 1869, was $28 199 96. During the present year, to 25th inst., there has been disbursed $50,394 71. The fund realized from two mills levy will reach about $76,000, and the balance of the entire cost will be a charge on the Treasury.

Pittsburgh, September 27, 1870.

A REPORT comes from Massachusetts that the Labor Reform and Prohibition people care more to make gains in the Legislature than to elect Wendell Phillips Governor, and expect, indeed, together, to get enough of members to control the balance of power. This in the Senatorial election will be cast in favor of Mr. Phillips as against Senator Wilson's re-election, and is likely to have the co-operation of certain Radicals, probably Butler following. Besides this it is stated that when Mr. Fish finally resigns, the Secretaryship of State will be offered to Mr. Boutwell, with the understanding that whichever office he accepts, Gen. Butler is to have the other, which, it is said, would probably make Butler successor to Fish, as Boutwell is expected to stand by the Treasury. Rumors, only rumors, though.

THE supporters of Gen. NEGLEY assert that the Free Traders have raised a large fund to promote the election of HOPKINS. Taking the statement as true, all the importance that attaches to it fortifies the many other reasons why Republicans should concentrate on Major FREW. Were the race between NEGLEY and FREW the supporters of NEGLEY might appeal to Republicans to concentrate on him. But this, fair minded men now concede, is not the case. The contest being between FREW and HOPKINS, the statement referred to renders it all the more important for Republicans to unite on Major FREW. And this they are doing, and will continue to do, down to the election. Republicans, let us have a solid vote for FREW. He is a tariff man, an improvement man, and in his hands our interests will be safe. Between him and HOPKINS you must chose.

REFORM meetings everywhere continue to be well attended, and people listen with a significant attention to the speeches in behalf of the Reform ticket. In the country districts where meetings have been held, a lively feeling in favor of Reform has been awakened; and strong as this feeling is in the cities, it promises to become even stronger in the country portion of the county. At the meeting on Mount Washington, on Monday evening, the Hon. T. J. BIGHAM made a brief address in support of the Reform Movement. Leading Republicans here and elsewhere, who heretofore were passive, are almost daily siding with the movement, and the people are quite generally with them. Its success is generally conceded.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Accounts from the cotton growing regions of the South, especially in Louisiana, are more favorable than they have been for years, and an unusually large crop at the coming picking is predicted. There is much difficulty experienced regarding the differences between employers and colored laborers; and to stimulate the latter the expectations encouraged that wages will be increased during the coming season. The planters in the whole Southwest are greatly encouraged at the crop prospect, and it is asserted that the cotton crop is wholly free from worms. In view of the labor complications many of the leading planters are arranging to procure Chinamen for next season's labor.

The Mexican claims, with all the accompanying documents, piled up would make a very respectable public building. There are nearly 1,100 on one side, and 1,000 claims on the other. The total amount of claims of American citizens against Mexico, including that of the Woodhouse Tehuantepec Company, is $357,-907,519.

Some twenty Chinamen went to Mexico to gather oysters, but the people there warned them away.

The wealthiest people in the world are the Osages. The tribe numbers 3,000, and have, after all expenses are paid, 160 acres of choice land per capita and $6,000,000 in money.

Owing to the want of laborers in Havana the government has directed the war vessels in Venezuelan waters to bring artizans and professional persons free.

The United States Treasurer has received from the printer the first package of four millions of $1,000 notes, of the new forty million issue of treasury notes.

The ship Golconda, of the American Colonization Society, will sail on the first of November from Baltimore for Liberia, carrying out some two hundred emigrants, principally from the Southern States.

The first monthly mail from England to Australia over the American route, *via* the Pacific Railroad, measured three pecks, the last weighed four tons.

On Saturday next, at Mystic Park, Boston, Goldsmith is to trot against time, to make 2:18, having three trials.

Canada foots up $5,000,000 damages alleged to have been received on account of Fenian invasions, and will formally present its bill to our Government, as better than the American claims for indemnification on account of the Alabama outrages.

The North German Lloyd Hamburg and Bremen Steamship Company have upwards of fifty vessels in all, and not one of these has produced a single dollar profit since August 1st.

The American Bible Society, American Tract Society and other kindred associations are held by the Internal Revenue Bureau to be neither literary, educational nor charitable, within the meaning of section twenty-seven of the recent act of Congress, and are, therefore, liable to succession and legacy taxes like other parties.

Theoretically, the government of Brazil guarantees primary instruction to all its citizens. Practically, according to the most recent statistics, there is but one school for every 2,019 inhabitants, and the proportion of scholars is only one in every 63 persons. Moreover, while each person contributes about $6 25 to the public income, the amount spent for the public instruction of each person is only nineteen cents.

PERSONAL.

The Council Bluffs people crow for a victory over the removal of Col. C. G. Hammond from General Superintendency of the Union Pacific Railroad, which he has managed for the benefit of Omaha, or the "Puff Ball City," as its genial neighbors delight to call it, and to the detriment of Council Bluffs.

To the question, is there no fault, no break anywhere in the voice of Miss Nilsson; no one note that is not quite so good as the rest, and has to be favored and hurried over; no crude singing of rapid passages; no doubtful habits or phrasing, or questionable liberties with the composer's text? the critic's answer, none. The voice is rich in quality, the tone liquid and pure and full and strong the execution facile and beautiful.

De Catacazy, the Russian Minister, accompanied by Senator Sumner, has called on Mayor Shurtleff and informed him that the Prince Imperial of Russia might be expected to visit Boston the coming season. It was not stated whether the Prince will visit any other American village.

Colonel De Forrest is the reputed author of "Overland" in *Galaxy*.

Gustave Freitag, the author of "Debit and Credit" and the "Lost Manuscript," is the official chronicler of the war at the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia. Bertnold Auerbach, the author of "On the Heights" and "The Villa on the Rhine," occupies a similar position in the camp of the Grand Duke of Baden.

Last July, one Alba C. Lake, of Memphis, Tennessee, assaulted the Rev. J. C. Kramer, United States Consul at Leipzig, and is serving a year's imprisonment therefor. Now his brother, Lorenzo Lake, challenges Mr. Kramer, just appointed United States Minister to Denmark, to mortal combat, with threat of personal violence if the challenge is rejected. As a minister Mr. K. don't believe in fighting, yet he don't know whether it is safe to refuse.

Mr. E. L. Godkin, of the *Nation*, has decided to decline the Howard professorship of history.

It is said that Gen. Butler is retained by the Boston *Times* in Simonton's libel suit against it.

Honest people found Nilsson's diamond butterfly and returned it.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax spoke at Lagrange, Indiana, Saturday afternoon for two hours and a half to an audience of five thousand people, and for nearly the whole time the rain poured down in torrents. It was a novel scene to see that vast outdoor audience under dripping umbrellas listening to the Vice President, receiving his speech in the faith of inspiration, for certainly in no other sense does it seem that so large an audience could endure in that manner and grow larger the whole time, as was the case.

OBITUARY.

Robert Cooper Grier, of Pennsylvania

Robert Cooper Grier, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and one of Pennsylvania's most worthy and distinguished sons, died at his home in Philadelphia at an early hour on Monday morning, in his seventy-seventh year.

Judge Grier was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1794. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he graduated in 1812. Upon the death of his father, Rev. Isaac Grier, he took charge of his academy in Northumberland, and in 1817 was admitted to the bar. After practicing for a short time in Bloomsburg, he removed to Danville in 1818, where he resided for twenty years, pursuing his profession with great energy and success, until 1838, when he was appointed by Governor Ritner, President Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county. In 1848 Judge Grier removed to Philadelphia, where he has resided ever since. On August 4, 1846, President Polk appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Justice Baldwin, deceased, and he continued to hold the office, with distinguished ability, until December, 1869, when advancing age and infirmity compelled him to tender his resignation.

Although retired from professional to private life, the death of Judge Grier will be severely felt among the members of the bench and bar as removing another of the old-time lights of American law, whose long and honorable career leaves an example which will be held in grateful remembrance among those who have been associated with him or who have grown up under the advantages of his wise and learned judgments.

Judge Grier, for two years past, has been gradually breaking down under the accumulation of years and a life devoted to incessant study and labor in his profession, and the community at large, as well as his more intimate circle of relatives and friends, have been prepared to hear the sad tidings of his decease. He passes away, in the beautiful words of the ancient Psalmist, "like a shock of corn, fully ripe," full of years and of honors, leaving behind him, as the richest legacy he could bequeath to his children, a name unblemished and a record as a faithful, able and devoted servant of the people which will live forever on the pages of American jurisprudence.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

SECRETARY COX has done well in standing out against permitting forced assessments for campaign purposes upon clerks in the Interior Department, and the action of the Pennsylvania Association in condemning his efforts to inaugurate this civil service reform, are not praiseworthy. The imputation that the Secretary prefers ex-rebels for clerks, will not be credited by the brave boys of the Twenty-Third Army Corps, with which he served so long and so well.

THE test of war has shown the Chassepot gun to be effective at one thousand eight hundred and eighty yards and easily able to fire five times a minute. The same test puts the effective range of the needle-gun at six hundred yards. Thus, if the Germans move in a charge the French can fire upon them effectively over two-thirds of a mile, before the needle guns can be used in return.

PROPOSAL FOR COMPROMISE.

The Refusal of the "Regulars"—The Views of a Veteran Republican.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am glad to learn that the Reform Executive Committee has made the offer to the Regulars to refer all existing differences in regard to the two tickets to the people themselves. This is precisely in accordance with a suggestion of my own, published in your paper before the meeting of the last Convention, and intended to remove the very subject matter of conflict which is unquestionably nothing else than which of these divisions it is that represents the true sentiment of the Republican party, the "Regulars" claiming that they are the "Simon Pures" while the Reformers insist that their august conclave was no representation of the people at all, and that with the same right precisely to nominate themselves, they have the advantage of *priority* in time.

Taking no part myself in the controversy, but sensible of the absolute necessity of such a reform in the party organization as will allow a fair expression of the public will, and take the control out of the hands of a few managers who are running it for their own purposes, and threatening to destroy it entirely, I suppose that such an overture would furnish a test of the sincerity of the leaders themselves in claiming that they did give utterance to the public voice as could not be safely declined; because, if they did so veritably believe, they could not, of course, honestly object to a reference which must necessarily heal the breach, and make the success of the ticket absolutely certain under all contingencies.

I desire now to say that if they have refused this offer, then it shows conclusively either that they do not regard their ticket as the legitimate result of the popular choice, or that they prefer risking the sacrifice of the whole party to the surrender of their own individual power of controlling and directing the nominations, by allowing the people to take this matter into their own hands.

They can take which horn of this dilemma they please; but after thus allowing themselves to be placed so clearly in the wrong, and in view of their previous treatment of the vote on the Crawford County system, it can hardly be expected that the people will treat their ticket as truly that of the party, or themselves as its properly accredited organs, or that they shall be permitted to insist hereafter that they even think that either represents the people, or that they feel the smallest concern for the integrity of the party in comparison with the greater question of their own power as its managers.

I beg to say to these gentlemen that the people will have their own way at all events, and that if they cannot ascertain by a fair test such as has been offered to them in advance of the election, which is the true ticket of the party, then such lookers on as the writer must needs decide that matter at the election for themselves, by selecting such of the candidates from both as they believe to be best qualified, always awarding the preference—other things being equal—to those who have testified their faith and fairness by their willingness to submit to the ordeal of a popular vote.

HARMONY.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT CINCINNATI.

Its Builders Admit that it Will Obstruct Navigation.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that Messrs. L. M. Colton and E. W. Woodward, on behalf of the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge Company admitted that they were constructing a draw bridge with the draw some distance south of the channel. They are not prepared to dispute what Captain Hart then claimed—that they were building a bridge which, at high water, would virtually blockade the river. They admitted also: First, that the floor of the bridge will be only seventy-three feet above low water, which would render navigation under the main, or channel span, at high water, impossible. Second, that in high water steamers must seek the draw for passage at a distance of six hundred and forty feet south of the channel. Third, that on either side of the draw, or pivot pier, there will be a passage way of only one hundred feet in the clear.

The indications are that a determined opposition to the construction of the bridge, as it is now being built, is on foot, headed by Mr. W. H. Brown, of Pittsburgh, the Coal King, who represents the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange. Mr. Brown supplies coal to the country between St. Paul and Mobile, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, and his operations are by millions per annum. Already, with what obstructions now exists in the rivers, his losses each year are enormous, counted by hundreds of thousands of dollars. A tow, rushing down with the current, at a bend, dashes against a pier; there's a snapping of ropes and a crushing of timbers, and twenty thousand dollars sinks to the bed of the river. Mr. Brown and other Pittsburgh coal men propose to show that this structure conflicts with the national laws, and will bring the subject in definite form before the Chamber of Commerce, and then at Washington. Another meeting on the subject will be held at the Spencer House, Friday, 10 A. M., when the Bridge Company will submit its plans.

STATE POLITICS.

Following is a complete list of the nominations for Congress in this State together with the counties forming the various districts. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are renominations:

First District—Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh wards of Philadelphia.
Republican. | Democrat.
Benj. Buckel. | *Samuel J. Randall.
Second District—First, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth ward of Philadelphia.
*Charles O'Neil. | Theodore Cuyler.
Third District—Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards of Philadelphia.
*Leonard Myers. | John Moffet.
Fourth district — Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty - first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards of Philadelphia.
*Wm. D. Kelley. | Wm. B. Thomas.
Fifth district—Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards of Philadelphia and Bucks county.
A. C. Harmer. | John R. Reading.
Sixth district—Lehigh and Montgomery counties.
John H. Oliver. | E. L. Acker.
Seventh district—Chester and Delaware counties.
*Wash. Townsend. | John H. Askin.
Eighth district—Berks county.
Nicholas Hunter. | *J. Lawrence Getz.
Ninth district—Lancaster county.
*Oliver J. Dickey.
Tenth district—Lebanon and Schuylkill counties
John W. Killinger. | C. W. Gloninger.
Eleventh district—Carbon, Monroe, Northampton, Pike and Wayne counties.
| John B. Storms.
Twelfth district—Luzerne and Susquehanna counties.
L. D. Shoemaker. | J. B. McCollum.
Thirteenth district—Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming counties.
*Ulysses Mercur. | Charles B. Brockway
Fourteenth district—Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Snyder and Union counties.
*John B. Packer.
Fifteenth district—Cumberland, Perry and York counties.
W. B. Raber. | *Richard J. Haldeman.
Sixteenth district—Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset counties.
*John Cessna. | B. F. Meyers.
Seventeenth district—Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.
*Daniel J. Morrell. | R. Milton Speer.
Eighteenth district—Center, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga counties.
*Wm. H. Armstrong. | Henry Sherwood.
Nineteenth district—Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, McKean and Warren counties.
*Glenni W. Scofield. | Selden Marvin.
Twentieth district—Clarion, Crawford, Mercer and Venango counties.
*C. W. Gilfillan. | Samuel Griffith.
Twenty-first district—Fayette, Indiana and Westmoreland counties
Andrew Stewart. | Henry D. Foster.
Twenty-second district—City of Pittsburgh and all of Allegheny county south of the Allegheny river.
*James S. Negley. | James H. Hopkins.
William Frew.
Twenty-third District—All of Allegheny county north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and Armstrong and Butler counties.
Ebenezer McJunkin. | Wm. Sirwell.
Twenty-fourth District—Beaver, Greene, Lawrence and Washington counties.
*Joseph B. Donley. | Captain McClelland.

The following were the majorities in the Congressional districts of this State two years ago:

REPUBLICAN.	
2d—O'Neill's	2,620
4th—Kelley's	1,859
7th—Townsend's	3,290
9th—Dickey's	6,319
14th—Packer's	2,696
17th—Morrell's	1,094
18th—Armstrong's	2,028
19th—Scofield's	2,548
20th—Gilfillan's	1,812
22d—Negley's	4,479
23d—Phelps's	5,049
24th—Donley's	1,123
DEMOCRATIC.	
1st—Randall's	6,337
6th—Stiles's	2,679
8th—Getz's	6,266
11th—Van Auken's	7,605
12th—Woodward's	1,789
15th—Haldeman's	3,299

In the close districts, now represented by Republicans, the majorities were:

3d—Myers's	127
5th—Taylor's (contested)	—
10th—Cake's	225
13th—Mercur's	311
16th—Cessna's	144
21st—Covode's	325

The Titusville *Herald* of Monday says: A gentleman from Meadville informs us that a rumor is in circulation there, that Hon. Walter H. Lowrie will withdraw his name as a candidate for Judge, he having discovered that the Democracy are not very enthusiastic in his support, while the reported defections in the Republican ranks prove to have been all shams,

At a recent Conference of the Latter Day Saints, over forty thousand dollars were subscribed towards the purchase of lands for the poor of the Mormon Church, and commissioners appointed to make selections of the lands.

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Ladies' Hose at 25c, worth 40c.
Ladies' Hose at 75c, the former price $1 50.
Wool Hoods, Soiled, 25c.
Merino Shirts, at 40c.
Merino Shirts and Drawers at 50c.
Merino Shirts and Drawers at 75c.
Shaker Shirts and Drawers at $1 00, the former price $3 00. MWF

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Deposits received and 6 per cent. allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.
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DIRECTORS:
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S. H. Geyer.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier.

The Safe Deposit Company
OF PITTSBURGH,
FOR THE
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS
Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults,
NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE.
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Open Daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Glendinning, Davis & Amory,
No. 17 WALL ST., NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of
Stocks, Bonds and Gold in either city.
Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York

MASONIC
Deposit Savings Bank
NO. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET,
CORNER VIRGIN ALLEY, PITTSBURGH.
Capital...$200,000......Privilege...$500,000.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds or other Good Security.
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Certificates bearing interest issued for deposits made for a specified time. If not called for when due, will be renewed on interest without any trouble to depositor.
Married Women and persons under age are privileged by the Charter to deposit money in their own name.
Deposits made by a married woman in her own name cannot be attached by the creditors of her husband, but gives her absolute control.
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Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. Open on Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.
President—CHARLES W. BATCHELOR.
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Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
GOLD, COUPONS;
Bonds and Stocks,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

Issued by D. W. EVANS, Proprietor of the ONE PRICE DEPARTMENT VARIETY STORE.
DEALER in Foreign and Domestic Fancy Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-plated Ware, Cutlery, Optical Goods, Revolvers, all of the latest improvements. [illegible]
OPEN DAY AND EVENING, AT 59 FIFTH AVENUE, MASONIC HALL BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE
RICHMOND M'FG. CO.
Offer to PACKAGE BUYERS ONLY, their
"QUAKER STYLES"
OF
Richmond Prints,
AT
188 Church Street, New York.
"QUAKER STYLES"
Are suitable for every Lady, old or young—They are proper for all seasons—They never go out of fashion.
For Sale by Leading Jobbers through the West.
RETAILERS and CONSUMERS should ASK FOR
Richmond "Quaker" Prints.
MWS

Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.
Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Company, of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to attach their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for the above purpose, and guarantee satisfactory results.
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
Corner Liberty street and Third avenue.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
STEAM PUMPS.
No. 882 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Cheapest Wholesale Boot and Shoe House in the City.
Boots, Shoes and Gums.
FALL STOCK JUST RECEIVED,
OF ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES,
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
And will be sold by the Case or Dozen, at New York and Boston Prices,
Agent for Philadelphia City Made Goods
AT FACTORY PRICES.
Orders from Country Dealers will be filled promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.
Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
J. H. Borland,
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.
RETAIL STORE—98 MARKET STREET.

FALL STOCK
Boots and Shoes,
AT
WHOLESALE.
Gill & Brother,
113 WOOD STREET,
OUR OWN MAKE
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
Custom-Made Boots,
Women's, Misses' and Children's
GOAT, MOROCCO AND CALF
BALMORALS
BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED,
Of all the Latest Styles and Qualities.
CITY MADE GOODS
AT FACTORY PRICES.
MINERS' NAILED
BOOTS AND BROGANS.
Gum Shoes at Factory Rates.
EASTERN BILLS DUPLICATED.
GILL & BRO.,
NO. 113 WOOD STREET,
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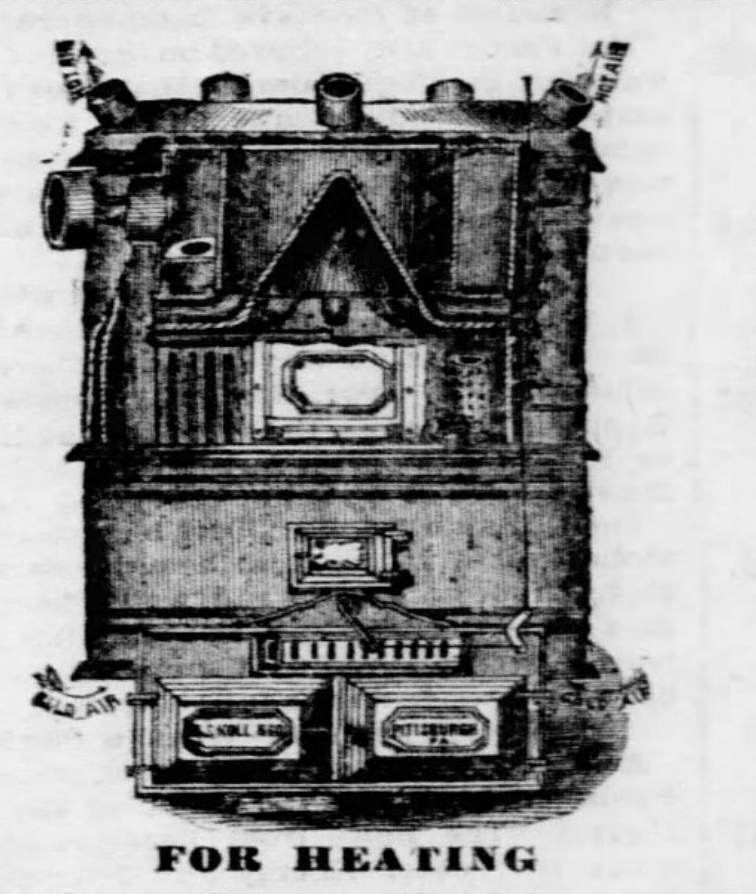
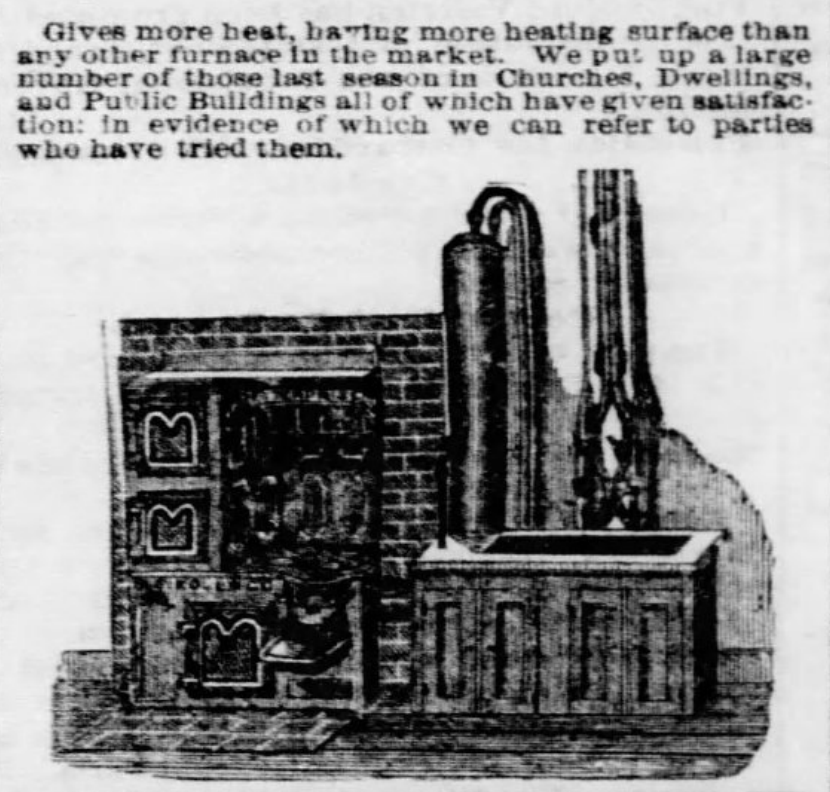
JAS. G. WELDON......JOHN KELLY......B. S. KOLL.
B. S. KOLL & CO.,
147 Wood St., Corner Virgin Alley,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
SLOW COMBUSTION
Warm Air Furnace
METROPOLIS



FOR HEATING
Churches, Stores, Dwellings and Public Buildings,
Requires Attention but Once in 24 Hours.
Gives more heat, having more heating surface than any other furnace in the market. We put up a large number of those last season in Churches, Dwellings, and Public Buildings all of which have given satisfaction: in evidence of which we can refer to parties who have tried them.



ENTERPRISE
COOKING RANGE.
The most Convenient, Economical and Durable Range in the market, having Elevated Double Ovens, both of which will Bake or Roast perfectly.
We also have for sale
NILES'
PATENT
Cincinnati Star Range.
Call and examine before purchasing. ws

EXCELSIOR
Money Drawer,
WITH
Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock.
Retail Dealers and others who have Money Drawers exposed (and consequently frequent losers from till tappers), would do well to call and examine this Drawer, now on exhibition at
84 WOOD STREET.
S. B. SWEM,
AGENT.
tf

CITY BONDS
FOR SALE.
City Bonds issued by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving
Penn Avenue,
And known as "Penn Avenue Bonds," are now offered for sale at the
Masonic
DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 131 Smithfield Street.
These Bonds have twelve years to run, pay seven per cent. interest, FREE FROM TAXES, interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
These Bonds are secured to the City by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be made.
Coupon Bonds sold at par, and accrued interest.
GEORGE C. McLEAN,
tf Cashier.

MINING ENGINES
Adapted to a gauge of 2 feet 6 inches and upwards, and of reduced height and width, so as to permit their running in the ordinary heading of a Mine.
We have perfected designs for two varieties of these small Locomotives—one inside-connected, and the other outside-connected.
The Material and Workmanship are equal, in every respect, to those in Road Locomotives of full gauge.
Send for Circular and Photograph.
M. BAIRD & CO.,
Baldwin Locomotive Works,
PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETS.

SEPTEMBER 12, 187
CARPETS
Reduced to the Lowest Prices Since
McFarland & Colli
OFFER
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
THREE PLY CARPETS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
SHEET OIL CLOTHS A
WINDOW SHAD
Comprising the Best Patterns and Q
ities to be found in any market.
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENU
SECOND FLOOR.

CARPETS,
MATTINGS
OIL CLOTHS.
Lowest Rates of the Seaso
McCallum Bros.,
51 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS
FALL STOCK.
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
ALL QUALITIES,
LOW PRIC
We call the attention of the Trade to our N
STOCK, the largest we have ever offered at
season of the year. Our assortment of
Tapestry and Body Brusse
AND
Druggets and Drugget Squar
Cannot be excelled by any in the market.
Bovard, Rose & C
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPET
Oliver McClintock & Co
NEW CARPET ROOMS.
We have inaugurated the Opening of our
Rooms, the Finest West of New York, with
Largest and Most Complete Assortment of
AXMINSTERS, MOQUETT
WILTONS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS
And all Minor Grades, of
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.,
EVER OPENED IN THIS MARKET.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
LOWEST RATES SINCE 18
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & C
23 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROA
—After JUNE 13, 1870, Trains arrive a
depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	12:50 a m	Mail Train	11:50 p
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Fast Line	12:12 a
*Cincinnati Ex	12:35 p m	Cincinnati Ex	10:00 a
Philada. Ex.	3:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	2:40 p
Fast Line	7:40 p m	*Pacific Ex.	[illegible]
		*Way Passen'r	10:20 p
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a
Brinton Ac.	10:20 a m	Brit'n Ac No. 1	7:50 a
Walls No. 2	11:51 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a
Walls No. 3	3:05 p m	Johnstown Ac.	9:40 a
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 p m	Walls No. 3	2:20 p
Walls Ac No. 5	6:05 p m	Walls No. 4	5:50 p
Walls No. 4	5:10 p m	Brinton No. 2	5:30 p
Wilkinsb'g Ac.	8:50 p m	Walls Ac No. 5	7:20 p
Walls No. 6	11:00 p m	Wilkinsb'g Ac.	10:00 p

Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave dai
All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Su
day at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a.
Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and a
ive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.
For further particulars apply to
W. B. STOREY, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not a
sume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing A
parel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundr
Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amou
in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless tak
by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAI
ROAD.—On and after MAY 29, 1870, t
Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Ra
road will leave from and arrive at the Federal stre
Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Tim

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springd'le No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	6:55 a
Freeport No. 1	8:35 a m	Freeport No. 1	7:55 a
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac.	11:10 a
Claremont Ac.	1:28 p m	Express	2:20 p
Freeport No. 2	3:35 p m	Springd'le No. 1	3:05 p
Mail	5:50 p m	Freeport No. 2	3:05 p
Springd'le No. 2	6:30 p m	Springd'le No. 2	6:30 p

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction ever
Sunday, at 8:00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City
9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City
12:50 P. M., and arrives at Allegheny Junction
3:00 P. M.
Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown ma
be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 S
Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, an
at the Depot, Allegheny city.
For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent.
Federal Street Depot.
Local Tickets to all important Stations on the mai
line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AN
CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAN
AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
From JUNE 12, 1870, Trains will leave from an
arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, a
follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12:28 a m	Fast Line	12:43 a
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:38 a m	Cl & Whg Ex	10:48 a
Chicago Mail	7:03 a m	Pacific Express	1:58 p
Erie & Ygn Ex.	6:53 a m	Chicago Mail	3:38 p
Chicago Ex.	11:43 a m	Cleveland Ex.	3:28 p
Cl. & Whg Ex.	2:58 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	5:43 p
Pacific Ex.	3:08 p m	Cl & Whg Ex	7:08 p
Wellsville Ex.	4:33 p m	Ches't Louis Ex	9:58 p
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Express	11:18 p
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
BeaverFalls Ac.	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a
Leetsdale Ac.	10:13 a m	Beaver FallsAc	10:23 a
Leetsdale Ac.	11:53 a m	Enon Ac.	10:33 a
New Castle Ac.	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac.	10:33 a
Enon Ac.	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:43 p
Leetsdale Ac.	5:13 p m	BeaverFalls Ac	2:43 p
BeaverFalls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:33 p
Leetsdale Ac.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:33 p
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a

Pacific Express arrives daily.
Chicago Express leaves daily.
Fast line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sun
days excepted.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l. Passenger and Ticket Agent

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST
LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN HAN
DLE ROUTE.
Pan Handle Trains on and after SUNDAY, June
12, 1870.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express	12:38 a m	12:17 p m
Fast Line	10:48 a m	7:18 p m
Southern Express	3:23 p m	12:13 a m
ACCOMMODATIONS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mixed Accommodation	5:43 a m	6:28 p m
McDonald Accommodation	11:28 a m	7:23 a m
Steubenville Accommod'n	4:03 p m	9:48 a m
McDonald Accommodation	6:03 p m	3:13 p m

Sunday Church Train leaves McDonald 8:43 a. m.,
arriving in Pittsburgh 9:58 a. m. Returning, will
leave Pittsburgh 12:58 p. m., and arrive at McDon
ald at 2:13 p. m.
The 10:48 a. m. Fast Line will leave daily. The
12:13 Noon Express will arrive daily. All other
trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE
OIL REGIONS.
On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870, three
Through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave
Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike
streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points
in the Oil Regions.

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Day Express	7:50 a m	8:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	7:00 a m
Way Passenger	9:30 a m	
Mail Train		6:00 p m
Brady's Bend Ac.	3:25 p m	10:20 a m
Soda Works	6:15 p m	8:00 a m
1st Hulton	6:45 a m	9:40 a m
2d Hulton	5:00 p m	9:00 a m
3d Hulton	11:00 p m	7:20 p m
Parnassus	11:45 a m	5:30 p m
Church Trains to and from Hulton (Sundays)	1:00 p m	10:10 a m

Express Trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.
Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express
trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Brocton.
Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between
Pittsburgh and Brocton.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and
after WEDNESDAY, July 6th, 1870, trains will
arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant
and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mail Train	6:50 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Glenwood Ac.	7:10 a m	Glenwood Ac.	7:30 a m
Way Passenger	9:05 a m	WestNewt'n Ac	8:35 a m
1st M'Keesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	Express Train	10:00 a m
Express Train	3:15 p m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
WestNewton Ac	4:10 p m	Way Passeng'r	3:35 p m
Braddocks Ac.	5:30 p m	Mail Train	5:55 p m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:20 p m	Braddocks Ac.	7:30 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	10:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	9:50 p m
West Newton Church Tr'n	*12:45 p m	West Newton Church Tr's	*10:10 a m

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except
Sunday.
D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

PETROLEUM.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. | HENRY R. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS
IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. G. ANDERSON,
FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENS
BURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY
Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment
CIGARS, OF THE [illegible] BRANDS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE
DAY.
Also Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL
received and promptly attended

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.,)
COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER
AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.
☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
$10,000
EIGHT PER CENT. TEN YEAR MOUNT WASHINGTON BONDS.
FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Exempt from all Local Taxation. Interest payable Semi-annually, February and August, at our office.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, September 27, 1870.

The banks are letting out rather sparingly until after the first of next month, when, after a week or so have elapsed, we can confidently expect a very plentiful supply of loanable funds which may be needed to accommodate the increased demand that hardly ever fails to set in about this time. In New York, the center of finance, through the practical effect of the Treasury's liberal policy in increasing the purchases of bonds, there is no fear now of an uncomfortable stringency in our financial world, and no fear of any gold panic or disturbance of values by reckless operators, as they are afraid of the gold held by the Government, and they know that at any moment the Secretary can upset any of their schemes, however well they may be planned. The *Tribune* says: Our financial position is one of great strength, and the Secretary seems determined to keep it so, not because of any party necessity, but because the interests and well being of the people and of the country require it.

—The *Herald* says the undoubted feature of the present season is the abundance of money in financial circles, and while many are disposed to think it an anomaly at this period of the year, and are disposed to argue that it betokens a lack of activity in the enterprises of the country, we find that the reports of business from nearly every portion of the country are of the most flattering character. The real reason of this ease in money is the immense cancellation of the public debt which has been in progress since last year, and which has turned into the market between one and two hundred millions of dollars that were twelve months ago locked up in government bonds.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113⅞	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. Bonds '64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝
U. S. Bonds '65	110½	110½	110⅝
U. S. Bonds '67	110⅝	110⅞	110⅝
U. S. Bonds '68	110⅝	110⅞	110⅝
10-40s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
Gold	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111⅝
U. S. 10-40s	106⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110⅝
Union Pacific Railway	80
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacifics	111¼

—There was renewed activity in the Stock Exchange and the dealings were on an improved scale. The activity was due to the appearance in the market of a decided bearish movement, the origin of which was attributed to the quarrel of parties lately represented to be harmonious for an upward movement. The stock more particularly assailed was Ohio and Mississippi, and the decline in this led to lower prices for the general list. While the shares specified fell over 2 ⅌ cent. the decline was less marked in other stocks. Finally the market recovered, except for Ohios, which seemed to cut loose from the rest, and a strong recuperative tendency was quite perceptible at the close, although the quarrel alluded to had the effect of checking the speculative feeling and producing a quieter market. At the same time it seemed impossible to enlist the public in a "bear" speculation, and the chief operator for a decline was almost alone in his sales toward the close. In fact the mood of the street is "bullish," and a little animation on the part of the cliques in that direction would be more favorably received than an effort the other way.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Sept. 27, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
C & H	92⅞	92⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	92⅝	92	92
Do Scrip	87⅞	87½	87½	87½	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
Erie	22⅞	23	23⅛	23	23	23	23
Reading	97	97	97⅛	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
Harlem	......	133⅝	......	133⅝	......	......	......
Mich Cent	......	119⅝	......	119⅝	......	......	......
Lakeshore	93	93⅛	93	93⅛	93	93⅛	93
Ill. Cent	......	135	......	135⅝	......	......	......
Cleve. & P	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
C. & N. W	82⅛	82⅛	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
Do pref'd	87⅞	87⅞	88	88	88	88	88
Rock Isl	117⅛	117	117⅛	117⅜	117⅝	118⅜	118⅝
St. Paul	64	64⅛	64⅛	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
Do pref'd	81⅜	81⅜	......	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅞
Wabash	......	52⅝	......	52	......	......	......
Do pref'd	......	78	......	......	......	......	......
Fort Wayn	......	92⅝	......	92⅝	......	92⅝	92⅞
Ohio & M	33	33⅛	32⅝	32⅜	33	32⅜	32⅝
Chi. & Alt	......	112⅝	......	112⅝	......	......	......
Do pref'd	......	110	......	110	......	......	......
H. H. and E	......	3⅜	......	4⅛	......	......	......
N. J. Cent	......	106	......	106	......	......	......
Canton	......	62⅛	......	62⅛	......	......	......
W. U. Tel	......	38⅝	......	38⅝	......	......	......
Quicksilv'r	......	5	......	5	......	......	......
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	......	43⅛	......
Adams Ex	......	66⅞	......	66⅞	......	......	......
Wells F	......	39	......	39	......	......	......
American	......	41⅞	......	41⅞	......	......	......
U. S.	......	38⅝	......	38⅝	......	......	......
Gold	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Monday.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92⅞	92	...	⅞
N. Y. Central scrip	87⅞	87⅛	...	¾
Erie	22⅝	23	⅜	...
Reading	96⅝	96⅝	...	...
Harlem	133½	133⅝	⅛	...
Illinois Central	135	135⅝	⅝	...
Lake Shore	93	93	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	105⅛	105⅝	½	...
Northwestern	82⅛	82⅜	¼	...
Do. preferred	87¾	88	¼	...
Rock Island	117	118⅝	1⅝	...
St. Paul	63⅛	63⅝	...	½
Do. preferred	81	81⅞	⅞	...
Wabash	51⅞	52	⅛	...
Do. preferred	78	78	...	...
Fort Wayne	92⅝	92⅞	¼	...
Ohio and Miss	33	32⅝	...	⅜
Pacific Mail	42⅛	43⅛	1	...
Adams Express	66⅜	66⅞	½	...
Gold	113½	113⅝	⅛	...

—The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the third week in September were:

1870	$184,960
1869	168,649
Increase	16,311

The receipts of the North Missouri Railroad for the third week of September were:

1870	$64,874
1869	43,033
Increase	21,841

The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad during the second week of September, 1870, were:

1870	$60,821 26
1869	49,899 45
Increase	10,921 81

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, September 27, 1870.

REMARKS.—In our "talks" with business men to-day, we could learn no important changes in the current rates of the market. As a general thing, prices were steady and unchanged. Perishable articles, such as peaches, tomatoes, etc., are becoming scarce, and are higher, but all standard articles, such as flour, bacon and groceries, remain firm at former quotations. And, as before remarked, the stock of all classes of manufactured and imported goods is heavy, and peculiarly adapted to the wants of the home trade, and country merchants will best consult their interests by making their purchases here, thus saving the time and expense of going east. They will find that the terms here are at least as favorable as any that can be offered in the east. With regard to the market, we may say that it is unusually brisk for the season, stimulated, in some degree, by the influx of country dealers to purchase their fall and winter stocks. These men read the COMMERCIAL, and will know just where to go to get bargains. Flour, groceries and provisions are unchanged, and a good local demand reported. So far as flour is concerned, and leading houses are well supplied with standard brands, mills well situated as regards wheat, and running to their full capacity.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—There is a steady trade demand, and the stock on hand is ample to meet the requirements of business. Sales are regularly made at the following figures: Soda Ash, refined 3½ ⅌ cent. 3@4c ⅌ ℔ common, 3 ⅌ 3½c; Potash 7@7½c cent. Pearls 9@9½c ⅌ ℔.

APPLES—The receipts are still heavy though less than yesterday. There are all sorts of apples which sell at various prices ranging from $1 75@2 50@3 00 ⅌ bbl.

BROOMS—Have been reduced in price and We quote: Shaker No 1 ⅌ doz $4 75; Shaker No 2 ⅌ doz $3 25; Hurl A No 1 ⅌ doz $4 50; Hurl No 1 ⅌ doz $4 00; Hurl No 2 ⅌ doz $3 75; Braid No 1 ⅌ doz $4 00; Braid No 2 ⅌ doz $3 00; Round Hurl ⅌ doz $2 25; Plain Hurl ⅌ doz $2 55, and Western common $2 00.

RAGS—Regular sales are made at current rates—3@3½c ⅌ ℔.

CRANBERRIES—Are beginning to arrive. We can report sales of cultivated at $13@15 ⅌ bbl.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $6 25.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 12c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; castile, No. 1, 6c.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10@10½c ⅌ ℔.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—As stated elsewhere there is no change in the market, and trade is remarkably good for the season. We continue our quotations, which are as follows: Choice shoulders sold at 13c; ribbed sides 17½c; clear sides 17¾c; breakfast bacon 21c; Sugar cured Hams, 24@25c; Dried Beef, S.C. canvassed 23@24c; leaf lard 16½c; do bucket 18c. Mess Pork, $28 50.

FISH—We can report a fair trade demand. The leading operators have a good stock on hand. Sales were made to a fair extent at the following: Mackerel No. 1 shore, $29 50 ⅌ bbl; No. 1 bay, $26 50@27 00; No. 2 shore medium, $16; large $19 50; in half bbls 50 cents additional; In kitts—No 1 $3 10; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 10; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish 8@9c. Lake Shore $5 00 ⅌ half bbl.

SEEDS—The demand for timothy is improving, small lots were reported at $5 50@5 75 per bushel. Clover prices unsettled. Flaxseed sold at $2 15@2 20 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was a dull one, prices being very uncertain; we omit figures.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-℔ cans, $1 75 ⅌ dozen; ½-℔ cans $3 25; 1 ⅌ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CANDLES—We are reported sales of 17½c for mould; 20c for star, and 18@19 for stearine ⅌ ℔.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ⅌ ℔; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, ⅌ barrel, 20 ℔s $10; half barrels of 100 ℔s at $5 50.

POTATOES—There is an ample supply, and the varieties are generally good. There is a fair demand and sales are made of prime Peachblows at 80@85c ⅌ bushel; Maryland Sweets $3 75; Jersey sweets at $4@4 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—The receipts since our last were as follows: Oats, 908 sacks; rye, none; barley, 685 sacks; wheat 450 sacks; corn 110 sacks. The ruling rates of the market are unchanged. Following are the prices paid by mills and dealers for wheat: Red winter $1 18@1 20@1 25; white $1 25@1 30; southern amber $1 30@1 35 ⅌ bush. Oats are steady, with a good inquiry for sound lots; we can report sales from first hands at 44@45c; sales from store 48@50c. Corn—the demand is improving, with limited sales at 80@85c; shelled dull, with more sellers than buyers; prices very uncertain. Rye—the receipts have been light; we can report sales at 85c; with more buyers at that figure. Barley—the receipts are increasing; common lots are dull and neglected, while choice one sells readily at $1 10@1 15 @1 20, being the extreme rates.

BUTTER—There is a better demand, and a strictly prime article sells freely at 28@30c ⅌ ℔; medium and common grades are not fancied, and are a drug in the market.

TOMATOES—Are becoming scarce and prices are higher. Prices are irregular, sales being made from $1 50, $2 00@2 75 ⅌ bush.

GRAPES—Are plenty, and sell readily at 6, 8 @10c ⅌ ℔.

BEANS—Dull at $1 50@2 ⅌ bush, outside figure for choice navy.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bbl; Louisville $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bbl.

TALLOW—The market is well supplied: We note sales of city rendered at 8½@9c ⅌ ℔; country sold at lower figures.

CIDER—Is more plenty in the market, and prime sweet fetches $7@8 ⅌ bbl.

FLOUR—The receipts since our last were 927 barrels, being an increase of 208 barrels over that of yesterday. We have no changes to note in the market rates, and reproduce our yesterday's figures: New wheat flour from store $6 00@6 25; old Minnesota $6 75; good winter brands, bakers, $6 00@6 50; Snow Flake $7 00, Mills; National (white wheat) bbls $7 50; sacks $7 25; Pan Handle (southern amber) bbls $6 90; sacks $6 60; Morning Glory, bbls, $6 60; sacks $6 30; Palmetta, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 40.

LARD OIL.—There has been a more active inquiry, but prices are not changed. No 1 lard oil $1 20@1 22; No 2 lard oil at 95@98c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 20@1 22, and pure No 1, 85c per gallon.

BEESWAX—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We note sales at 30@32c ⅌ ℔.

HONEY—The supply is increasing: sales of strained at 22@25c ⅌ ℔.

GROCERIES—There is still an active trade demand, and prices are firm and unchanged. The following are the ruling rates of the market:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 16¼c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13¼c; extra 13¼c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12½c; Molasses sugars 9½@11½c, being an advance of ¼c ⅌ ℔.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ⅌ gallon; Havemyer & Elder's, 95c; white honey drips, 85c; Lovering's 70c; silver drips, 75c; Golden 70c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ⅌ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $8 00 ⅌ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ⅌ case.

CHEESE—The supply has increased heavily, being 470 boxes against 23 yesterday. Trade is brisk, and sales regularly made at the following rates: Western Reserve at 12@13c; factory 13½@14c; Goshen 14½@15c.

PEACHES—The stock is still heavy, and sales are regularly made at $2 50@3 50 ⅌ box—inferior lower.

HAY—The market was steady with a moderate inquiry. We are noted sales from wagon at $12, $16 and $17 ⅌ ton.

FEATHERS—Are in better demand; we can report sales from first hands at at 80@85c; sales were made from store at the usual advance.

BROOM CORN—The supply of new is heavy, and prices are weak. We quote Western common, $2 75; prime, ⅌ ton, $160 common, ⅌ ton, $100@150.

WHISKY—There is a firmer feeling and more active demand. Highwines, 95c; proof whisky, $1 05; old, according to quality and age.

SODA—In kegs 5c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 3½c.

CHICKENS—The stock of good young chickens is light, and prices are a little stiffer: sales of spring at 50@60c per pair.

FEED—The demand is still active, and sales regularly made at the following rates: Shorts $1 ⅌ cwt; chopped corn and oats $1 80 ⅌ cwt; chopped corn $2 00 ⅌ cwt; bolted corn meal $1 ⅌ bush; bran, $1 00 ⅌ cwt; shipstuffs, $1 00 ⅌ cwt; middlings $1 80 ⅌ cwt.

ONIONS—There is a good supply, and sales are made at $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bbl.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ⅌ box; Valencia raisins 18@18c ⅌ pound.

PEA NUTS—There is a better demand, and sales are making as follows: Wilmington, raw, ⅌ bushel, $3 25@3 50; do roasted, $3 75@4 00; Tennessee, raw, $3 25@3 50; do roasted, $2 75@3 00. Inferior can be bought at lower figures.

EGGS—The supply of good fresh eggs falls short of the demand, and prices are firm at 25, 26@28c.

CORN MEAL—Market steady and unchanged; sales at $1@1 05 ⅌ bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, September 28, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday, during the early part of the day, was active and strong, the sale of crude being liberal. Later in the day the demand fell off; buyers became scarce and not disposed to operate. The morning sales appeared to have supplied their wants.

CRUDE.

The rates were as follows: Spot or September 10@10½c; October 10¼c; November 9¾@10c; all year, seller's option, 9½c; all year, buyer's option, 10½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls September	9¾c.
1,000 bbls September	10c.
1,000 bbls October	10c.
1,000 bbls, November	10c.
1,000 bbls, November	9¾c.
3,000 bbls, S. O. all year	9⅝c.
1,000 bbls B. O. all year	10½c.
2,000 bbls spot settlement	10½c.
1,000 bbls spot settlement	10⅜c.
2,000 bbls spot on Lower Creek	$3 50.

REFINED.

The market yesterday was a quiet one. The sales were only moderate. Buyers were careless and not disposed to take hold. The following are the quotations: Spot or September 26¼@26½c; October 25c; November 25c; December 26½c; all year, B. O., 26½c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls, last half November	25c
2,000 bbls, last half December	25c

COOPERAGE.

Market strong. Sale 1,000 city bbls on spot at $2 35; now held firmly at $2 40. Sale 200 country bbls, spot, at $2 30.

PETROLEUM CHARTERS.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The oil charters yesterday were: A brig to Gibraltar for orders with 6,300 cases petroleum; a bark with 3,000 bbls do to a direct port on the Continent, between Havre and Hamburg, Dutch ports excluded, and a bark for same voyage with 4,200 do do, on private terms; also a new bark to arrive in Philadelphia, and to load there with 2,250 bbls petroleum for Bristol at 5s 6d.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, September 27.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market upon the creek continues moderately active, with no indications of a decline. Sellers continue firm in their views, and many are holding at an advance. Upon lower creek bids were made at $3 35@3 40, with seller asking from $3 40 to 3 50. Upon upper creek buyers were offering $3 30, with sellers asking $3 35, though sales were reported at $3 30. We quote the following sales:

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 30
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 30
750 bbls upper creek	3 30
500 bbls lower creek	3 30
500 bbls upper creek	3 30
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 35
1,000 bbls Rouseville	3 35
1,000 bbls Rouseville	3 35
1,000 bbls Rouseville	3 40
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 35
500 bbls lower creek	3 35
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 40
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 45
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 45
1,000 bbls H. G., lower creek	3 50

NEW YORK, September 27.—Closing 26th.—Crude in bulk firm at 12½@13c, with small inquiry. For refined the demand is generally diminishing; the large receivers, however, are pretty well sold ahead, and are not urgent in forcing a market; the trade's wants are light, with but few exporters on the market, and scarcely any inquiry on speculation. We quote September at 26¼c; October at 26c; sales 1,000 bbls for last half of October at 26¼c. Philadelphia delivery: The recent free purchases about met the immediate wants of the export trade, and the demand is confined to a few parcels on speculation; prices are firm, owing to reduced stocks in first hands. The sales embrace 2,750 bbls refined standard white light, yesterday, for December, at 25c. The quotations are 26¼c for September; 25@25¼c for October, and 24½c for December.

TITUSVILLE, September 27.—Market quiet and nothing doing; prices $3 30@3 35 nominally on Upper Creek.

ROUSEVILLE, September 27.—Market quiet at $3 35@3 40.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—Market steady; standard white 26@26¼c. Crude 11¾; bulk; 11½c in barrels.

OIL CITY, September 27.—Market hard to quote; prices firm and same as yesterday; 46 gravity is worth $3 90 at Oil City; 3 60 on lower creek.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 27.—Market firm; $2 90@3 00 offered at the wells, with some sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 27.—Market quiet and firm at $3 30@3 35 for light oils.

SHAMBURG, September 27.—Market steady at $3 30 on road; $3 00@3 10 at the wells.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

NEW YORK, September 28.—Crude 12⅞c. Refined 26¼c; September 26c.

ROUSEVILLE, September 27.—Market firm at $3 40 with $3 50 offered. No sales yet.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 27.—Market quiet but firm at $3 00.

TITUSVILLE, September 27.—Market quiet and nothing doing yet to-day; sellers asking $3 35; buyers offering $3 30.

TIDIOUTE, September 27.—Market quiet but firm at $3 30@3 40.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—Market quiet; September 26¼c; October, first half, 25½c bid; November and December 25c; crude 12@12½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 27.—Market quiet and firm; crude nominally $3 35@3 40 for light and $3 50 for gravity. No sales reported yet.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 27.—The new well struck on the J. S. McCrary farm yesterday afternoon is doing 200 bbls per day. Another was struck the day before and torpedoed yesterday, and is doing 150 to 200 per day.

NEW YORK, September 27, 2:30 P. M.—Crude 12⅞c; refined—September, 26¼c; October 26c. Market dull but prices steady. Philadelphia—some buyers for first half October, at 26@26¼c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
F A Bates	625	Lockhart, Frew & Co.	222
E L Goodwin	186	Tack Bros	184
Ralston & Waring	222	Star Oil Works	206
E L Goodwin	75	Fairview Oil Works	467
Waring & King	184	Tack Bros	1,122
Fisher Bros	[illegible]	Vesta E. Haney	296
F A Bates	74	F A Bates	74
Vesta Oil Works	184		
Total			4,666

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

O C and A V R R to Vesta Oil Works, 154 bbls; J E Barbour to E L Goodwin, 186 do; O S Goldrick to Tack Bros, 184 do; Brilliant Works to Lockhart & F, 222 do; Parker & Thompson to Ralston & Waring, 222 do; Fisher Bros to Star Oil Works 206 do; J. B. Barbour to E L Goodwin, 69 do; O C & A V R R to Fairview Refinery, 467 do; D C Herbst to F A Bates, 313 do; O S Goldrick to Tack Bros, 1,122 do; Same to Vesta Oil Works, 296 do; T Hackett to Waring & King, 184 do; L W Young to Fisher Bros, 184 do; D C Herbst to F A Bates, 74 do; Same to Same, 74 do.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

September 26, 1870.

M Koehler 650 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co, 619 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 204 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

B W Morgan, 156 bbls, to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

H Koehler 200 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

M Koehler & co, 53 bbls refined to Wm Baldwin, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 167 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fenneck & Beeson, 50 bbls to J C Dando, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 324 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 408 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

W Myers & Co, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick 150 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Works, 509 bbls to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined	5,063 bbls.

September 27, 1870.

Forsyth Bros 319 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 270 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett L & Co, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

W Meyers & Co, 150 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

F Wesenberger, 156 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

W Myers, 50 bbls to Logan Bros & Co Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick, 49 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co, 273 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 529 bbls to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Works, 502 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 209 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 208 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co, 630 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining Co, 304 bbls to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 154 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 222 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments for the day	4,782 bbls.

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, September 28, 1870.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Olliver & Philips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders	3½c rates. Discount of standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts	60 and 10 net
Plow bolts	30 and 5
Machine and square head bolts	40 and 5
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	40 and 10
Square and hexagon nuts and washers	6½c ⅌ ℔ off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 4¾c; ⅝ in. diam., 4¾c ⅌ ℔.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8¾c; ½ in. diam., 9½c; 1c ⅌ ℔ extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1 cent. ⅌ ℔. over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinges, ⅜ to 1 in. diam. 10½c; ⅜ in. diam. 11½c; ¼ in. diam. 13½c ⅌ ℔ net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 24 in. long, 7½c; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8c ⅌ ℔. net.

Sledges, cast steel face and pene	11c ⅌ ℔.
Iron wedges	5½c ⅌ ℔ net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$14 ⅌ doz.
Cast iron washers	3½c ⅌ ℔ net.
Bridge and roof bolts—	
1 to 2½ in. diam. over 8 feet long	⅌ ℔. 5½c
1 to 2½ in. diam. from 4 to 8 feet long	5c
1 to 2½ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 ft. long	5½c
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam., over 4 ft. long	6c
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 ft. long	6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80c net ⅌ set of 8 bolts.

5c ⅌ set for each additional inch over 14 inch
All sizes and lengths made.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	16c
Single tree irons, ⅌ set of 4 pieces	30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ⅌ set	48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ⅌ set	50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ⅌ set	53c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ⅌ set	55c
Wagon box bolts, rods, single tree irons, and bolster plates in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ⅌ cent. off.	
Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch ⅌ 100	$1 50 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	5 net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ⅌ ℔.	4½
Wagon rivets, ex. large head, ¼ inch in diameter, all lengths, ⅌ ℔.	11¼
Tongue cap iron, 1¾, 2, and 2¼ inch wide, ½c ⅌ ℔. over same size of band iron.	
Thimble skeins	40c and 5c ⅌ ℔ off.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Trader	Reno	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	J. P. Smith	Geneva.

Monongahela metal marks eighteen inches.

THE MARKS.—Last evening the marks indicated eighteen inches and at a stand. The weather was warm for the season. The light draught packet Trader has the Wheeling trade all to herself.

THE iron steamer "Valley Forge" was built in Pittsburgh in 1839 by Messrs. Robinson, Minnis & Co. Length one hundred and eighty feet, beam twenty-six, hold five feet. She ran for six years and was never docked. In 1845 the cabin was removed to the Robert Morris. The iron was cut up and rolled and sold to the Government for two and a half cents per pound and was manufactured into rifle barrels at Harpers Ferry. Unfortunately for the owners of this boat, she was built at the time Western builders had made up their minds that boats of a beam of more than twenty-five or twenty-six feet was too large for the Western waters. The result was that steamboatmen, in the year following, commenced building boats of far wider beam, and consequently had more carrying capacity; hence boats on the old plan soon went into retirement. The cabin and machinery of the Valley Forge were of the best description. As an evidence it was afterword placed on the Robert Morris and afterward on the St. James, and for aught we know may be in use yet. Just think of a boat running six years without being docked, then selling her hull at two and a half cents per pound.

THE steamer Mollie Moore, Captain G. W. Moore, arrived at St. Louis on Sunday.

THE Science will enter the Wheeling and Parkersburg trade.

COMMODORE KOUNTZ is up the Monongahela closing a contract for a new boat. Particulars hereafter.

THE light draught packet Trader, Capt. Reno, is making regular trips between this place and Wheeling. She leaves on Thursday at noon.

WE understand that the steamer Natrona, lying at the St. Louis docks, is in the hands of the Sheriff, and will probably be sold in a few days.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING ON THE CLYDE.—During the month of August fifteen iron steamers were launched in the city. Total tonnage, 18,-855 tons.

THE light draught packets Brill and Petrolia are running between this port and Brownsville, leaving at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers can bear this in mind.

IN TOWN YESTERDAY.—Capt. M. A. Cox. His new boat for the St. Louis and Arkansas river trade was launched at California on Saturday. This boat is destined to create an excitement among river men.

THE fine packet Belle, Captain Smith, is making daily trips to Elizabeth, Monongahela and Webster, leaving daily at 4 P. M., returning leaving Webster at 5 A. M. Mr. Scott, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

CHAMPION FURNISHERS.—We think this can be fairly awarded to Messrs. T. B. Young & Co., Smithfield street, and we will tell you why. The new steamer Thirteenth Era arrived here on Thursday. On Friday morning this firm commenced getting her furniture ready, and had all on board on Saturday afternoon. The cabin furniture was of the best kind—oak furniture in the main cabin, and walnut in the ladies cabin, with marble top center tables. In fact the Thirteenth Era is one of the handsomest fitted up boats of the season, and does credit to all concerned. The fact is the Messrs Young understand their business, and when they undertake a job you can depend on it being carried out.

GENERAL WEITZEL ON THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.—In a recent letter General Weitzel, Major of Engineers, says: The canal will be opened as soon as the present low water season is at an end, whether the work of enlargement is completed or not.

If, when this time arrives, a few days' work only are necessary to complete the work, I will request the Directors of the canal to pass everything through at night and keep the canal closed during the day.

To enable them to do this, I have contracted for the construction of the guard gates at the head of the canal, and they are now in course of construction.

CAPT M. A. COX's new St. Louis and Arkansas river packet was launched at California on Saturday. She has the principal portion of her cabin on and draws 15 inches. She is now at Elizabeth, and will be at the landing on Saturday. McFall, the builder, has done a first-class job in every particular. Length 180 feet, beam 40 feet, hold 5½ feet. Engines by James Rees; cylinders 18 inches in diameter, with 6 feet stroke, 3 boilers 40 inches in diameter, 26 feet long. The machinery will contain all the latest and best improvements. The cabin will be a very handsome and complete affair by Messrs. Crumlow & Coon. The new packet is expected to be ready for business in about three weeks. This boat was built under the superintendence of Captains Jacobs and Cox, and what they don't know about boat building is not worth inquiring after.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger & Co. m	14	J Wood & Co. m	11
Vegrum & Preston, p	1	Union Iron Mills, m	1
J W Porter, m	1	Hallman & H. m	1
Bryan & Caughey, m	8		
Total			37

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Jones & Laughlins, m	2	Wm Smith & Co, m	1
Total			3

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. b	8	John Moorhead, m	10
Bryan & Caughey, m	1	J W Porter, m	1
Total			20

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Brown & Musgrave, o	2	Shoenberger, H & Co. m	5
McKnight, F & Co, ore	4	Bryan & Caughey, ore	2
Zug & Co, ore	2	Hussey, Wells & co, o	2
Chess, S & Co, o	1	Painter & Son, ore	1
Total			19

BANKRUPTCY.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNA.,
Pittsburgh, September 26, 1870.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 24th day of September, A. D. 1870, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELY WILOFF, Of Robinson township, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 17th DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. MURDOCH,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

Jas. W. Kennedy,

STOCK, BOND
AND
GOLD BROKER,
80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
☞ Represented Daily at the New York Stock Exchange, Buys and Sells on the same Margin and Commission as the New York Brokers.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅝@113¾.

NEW YORK, September 27—P. M.

MONEY.

Market easy at 4@5 per cent.; supply excessive.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109⅜@109½.

GOLD

Higher and steady: opened at 113⅝, rose to 113⅞, and closed at 113⅝@113¾. Borrowing rates 1-32@⅛. Clearances $65,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Very firm and ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. higher. Coupons of 1881, 114@114⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅝@112¾; 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; 1865, 111⅝@111¾; new, 110⅞@110⅞; 1867, 110⅝@110¾; 1868, 110⅝@110¾; 10-40s, 106⅝@106¾; currency 6s 111@111⅛.

STATE SECURITIES

Quiet. Missouris 90; Tennessee, old, 62; do new 60½; Virginias, new, 63, do old 61; North Carolinas, old, 50; do new 28¼.

STOCKS

Dull. Canton 62; Cumberland 30; Western Union Telegraph 38⅝; Quicksilver 5; Mariposa 5½; do preferred 11½; Adams Express 66½; Wells-Fargo 39½; American Merchants' Union 41½; United States Express 38½; Pacific Mail 43⅛; New York Central 92; New York Central scrip 87⅛; Erie 22⅞; do preferred 43; Harlem 133⅝; do preferred 134; Reading 96⅝; Michigan Central 119; Pittsburgh 105⅝; Northwestern 82⅜; do preferred 88; Rock Island 116⅝; New Jersey Central 106¼; St. Paul 63⅝; do preferred 81⅞; Wabash 52½; do preferred 78; Fort Wayne 92⅞; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 55; Chicago and Alton 112⅝; do preferred 112; Ohio and Mississippi 32⅝; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 79½; Burlington and Quincy 150; Lake Shore 93; Illinois Central 135.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $82,341,659; Currency $7,359,101.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 27, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull and prices declined 1@1¼c, at $1 05¼ @1 05½ for No. 2 spring; this afternoon steady and unchanged.

CORN—No 2 mixed 1@1¼c lower, at 61c.

OATS—No 2 easier at 36¼@36⅜c.

RYE—Declined 2c, closing at 73c for No 1, and 72c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Dull and declined 8c, at 91c for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $25 00; lard 15@15¼c; dry salted shoulders 11½@11¾c; rough sides 13½@13¾c.

HOGS—Quiet at $8 00@8 50.

CATTLE—Dull at $3 12½@7 50.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Cotton opened firm but closed dull and lower; sales 2,255 bales middling uplands at 17¼c. Flour opened firm but closed dull and declined 5@10c; sales 12,000 bbls; superfine $4 80@5 00; extra $5 70@5 90; choice $5 25@5 85 while wheat $5 75 @6 25; Ohio $5 25@6 25; St. Louis $5 35@6 00. Rye flour dull at $4 10 cash. Corn meal dull. Wheat dull and holders anxious to sell at 1@2c lower; spring No. 2 old $1 10@1 13; No. 1 spring old $1 20@1 22; new $1 27@1 28, the latter an extreme; winter red amber $1 31@1 35; white $1 48. Barley dull but unchanged; sales 2,000 bush No. 2 round State at $1 05. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and drooping; sales 44,000 bushels; mixed 85@89c; yellow 91@94c. Oats declined 1c; sales 48,000 bushels; western 50@52½c; Ohio 52@52½c. Hay steady. Hops dull but unchanged. Coffee steady and in moderate demand. Sugar steady and in moderate demand; sales of 860 hhds Cuba at 9@10c; Porto Rico 10@12½c. Molasses and Rice dull and nominal. Crude petroleum 12⅞@13c; refined 26¼c. Butter dull but unchanged. Cheese steady and in moderate demand. Whisky quiet and unchanged; sales 400 bbls at 88@89c. Mess pork—sales 1,000 bbls at $24 00@24 10; prime $21 50@23 50. Beef quiet; hams $35 00@36 50 for prime mess; tierces $24@28. Bulk meats dull but unchanged. Hams in pickle 19@20c. Middles dull. Lard steady and in moderate demand; sales 350 tierces steamed at 14⅞@15⅛c; kettle 16@16¼c. Turpentine 39½c.

LATEST.—Flour dull and drooping and 5c lower on common. Wheat do: No 1 spring $1 25@1 27; winter red amber $1 30@1 34. Rye dull and nominal. Oats dull and drooping: Ohio 52@55c. Corn dull and a shade lower: mixed 85@88c. Petroleum—demand good at full prices. Pork dull and nominal at $24 00 @24 12½. Beef unchanged. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon do. Lard dull but unchanged; prime steam 15¼@15½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—Cotton quiet and weak; middlings 17c. Flour quiet and weak; family $5 75@6. Wheat—dull but unchanged; red $1 14@1 18. Corn quiet and unchanged at 70c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley unchanged. Groceries unchanged. Butter scarce and firm; demand fair and advanced to 30@31c. Cheese—demand fair at 13@14½c. Cloverseed—there is a speculative demand and prices are higher; 10c, and 11c asked. Pork dull but holders are unwilling to make concessions; sales at $24, now asking $24 50. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats dull but holders unwilling to make concessions; sales 11⅛@15⅛c; asking ¼c higher. Bacon quiet and weak: small sales at 13¼, 16½@17c. Hogs dull and declined at 8@8½c gross. Whisky dull and unsettled at 85@86c asked. Gold 113¼. Exchange par.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 27.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Oats 49@50c. White corn $1 00@1 05; yellow 93@95c. Rye firm and demand fair at 90@95c. Mess pork dull and drooping at $27 50. Bacon weak and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 91@92c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 27.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 2c; No. 2 white Wabash $1 44; No. 3 $1 33; amber Michigan $1 12½; No 1 amber Illinois $1 20; No 2 $1 27; No 1 red Wabash $1 17½; No. 2 $1 14½, No. 3 $1 08; amber Indiana $1 31. Corn dull and declined 1@2c; No. 1 white 69c; No. 2 67½c; new 56c; yellow 71c. Oats dull and declined 1@2c; No. 1 41½c, No. 2 40c; Michigan 40c. Cotton steady and in moderate demand.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—Flour dull and drooping; superfine $4 75@5 50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 85c. Corn dull but unchanged; mixed 93@95c. Oats steady and in moderate demand. Mess pork dull at $28 00@28 50. Lard dull and a shade lower at 15¾@16c. Whisky 93@95c. Petroleum—crude quiet 16½c; refined 26¼c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 27.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and a shade lower: No 1 red winter $1 20; No 2 white $1 23. Corn—No 1 white 75c; No 2 73c. Oats dull and nominal. Petroleum firm; crude $4 30; refined 22½@23c; buyer October 22@22½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Dry goods market steady, with only a moderate demand for staple goods suited to the season.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, September 27.—Cotton dull at 15½c; receipts 318 bales; exports 254 bales. Flour steady. Corn 90@92½c. Corn meal $3 90. Oats 48@50c. Hay $20@22. Bran $18. Lard 17@18c. Pork $28. Bacon—shoulders 14c; sides 18c.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS L. W. TAYLOR
44 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
Has just received a full stock of New Fall Goods consisting of
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS and FLOWERS
Also, LADIES' SUITS.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF
H. D. REYMER & CO.
Has been dissolved. JAMES A. ELPHINSTONE having purchased the interest of H. D. REYMER. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 12 Diamond, Allegheny, under the name and style of C. H. SCHWARBERG & CO., who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.
Goods equal to any in the two cities.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
FEMALE COLLEGE,
Fifth Avenue, (22d Ward), Pittsburgh.
FIRST TERM WILL OPEN
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28,
With full Corps of Teachers. Buildings open for inspection after the 21st, when the President will be happy to meet the friends and patrons of the Institution.
JAMES BLACK, D. D., President.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental Education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty Professors and Teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD,
Troy, New York.

CONFECTIONERY.

NEW CANNED GOODS.

200 dozen Damson Plums.
200 dozen Green Gage Plums.
150 dozen Strawberries.
100 dozen Pears.
150 dozen Pineapple.
100 dozen Lima Beans.
150 dozen Blackberries.
100 dozen Whortleberries.
100 dozen Gooseberries.
100 dozen Cherries.
500 dozen Peas.
100 dozen String Beans.
200 dozen 1 lb. Star Lobsters.

All of this season's packing and of the very best quality.

REYMER & BROS.,
126, 128 and 130 Wood Street.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life—It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.
For sale by all Druggists. eod

SEED WHEAT,
SEED WHEAT.
We have on hand a few hundred bushels extra fine Mediterranean. Farmers attending the Fair would do well to call and see us.
Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.,
349 Liberty street.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

THE FLEET STEAMER
BELLE,
J. P. SMITH........Commander.
J. W. SCOTT........Clerk.
Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.
LEAVES DAILY, AT 4 P. M.
Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or at Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.
WM. McELLROY & CO., Agents.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.
LEAVES DAILY, 8 A. M., 5 P. M.,
For all Points on the Monongahela River
STEAMER ELECTOR........CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT........CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.
A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Memphis and New Orleans.
THE FIRST RISE.
THE FINE STEAMER
MESSENGER,
........Captain.
Will leave as announced above.
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
GEORGE H. GHREIST & CO., Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.
One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers,

City of Brussels,	City of London,
City of Paris,	City of Washington,
City of Brooklyn,	City of Baltimore,
City of Antwerp,	City of New York.

And others.
Will sale from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold.		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

NOTICE
TO COAL DEALERS.
S. BENSON is now making the best BARGE AND COAL BOAT PUMPS in Allegheny county, and is ready to fill all orders promptly. No Pumps of his make go into the market without his brand on either side of the Pump. He has no agent or commission house in either city. Address Allegheny city, No. 12 Ridge avenue.
S. BENSON, Manufacturer.

GROCERIES, &C.

E. PATTERSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Produce,
ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS
WEST NEWTON, PA.
In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions and a regular supply of Magazines, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Stationery, etc., an elegant
SODA FOUNTAIN,
Has been fitted up on the premises, from which the delicious beverage will be served during the summer.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK........JOHN J. M'DERMOT
REMOVAL.
Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Flour and Seed Dealers,
Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street to their New Warehouse,
No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET.
PITTSBURGH.

Samuel H. Baird,
112 SECOND AVENUE,
Invites the attention of the Trade the Largest and Freshest Stock of
Teas, Coffees and Spices
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
Always on hand CHEAP a full assortment of
CHOICE GROCERIES.

HARDWARE.

Logan, Gregg & Co.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
52 Wood Street.
Meat Cutters and Stuffers,
Horse Shoes and Nails,
Nail Rod,
BUILDING HARDWARE.
Which we offer at
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

THE BEAVER FALLS
Cutlery Company,
Having Opened Salesrooms at
NO. 70 WOOD ST.,
Invite an examination of their Stock of
Superior American Cutlery
Exclusively of their own manufacture.
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
Now in Store and daily arriving from their Works all the well known and approved, together with new and elegant styles of
Table Knives and Forks,
Carvers,
Bread Knives,
Butchers' and
Cooks' Knives, &c., &c
ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Pocket Knives,
Pen Knives,
Sportsmen's Knives,
Pruners,
Budders, etc., etc. etc.
Special attention is invited to an assortment of
BREAKFAST CARVERS
AND
Carved Ivory, Dinner and Dessert Sets.
NOW OFFERING,
Beaver Falls Cutlery Company,
No. 70 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
MWF

$10,000
EIGHT PER CENT. TEN YEAR
MOUNT WASHINGTON BONDS,
For Sale at Par and Accrued Interest.
Exempt from all Local Taxation.
Interest payable Semi-annually, February and August, at our office.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
FOURTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET.
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CLOTHING.

FALL GOODS.
We are now PREPARED TO SHOW to our CUSTOMERS and ALL those who wish to have
FINE CLOTHING
MADE TO ORDER
In FIRST CLASS STYLE, a most ELEGANT STOCK of the
Finest Goods Ever Imported
In this country, consisting of the LATEST NOVELTIES the Market affords suitable for the Season.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 80 WOOD STREET.
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GRAY & LOGAN
Announce the arrival of their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF FINE
Foreign Woolens
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Also, their usual Large and Choice Collection of
MEN AND BOYS'
Ready-Made Garments
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
GRAY & LOGAN,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
47 SIXTH,
(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET).

ROOFING.

ROOFING.
PLASTIC, GRAVEL,
FELT AND CEMENT,
Applied on Short Notice.
ROOFING MATERIALS and COAL TAR for sale, with directions for use.
Country Orders for Roofing solicited,
WM. B. LUPTON & CO.,
FMW 354 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH

SLATE.
J. S. Newmyer,
NO. 43 SEVENTH AVE.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of
Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain
ROOFING SLATE
IN ANY QUANTITY,
From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Or direct from the Quarries at Quarry Prices.
Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

SLATE.
THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to
E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.
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Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY corner Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Aiken & Co.,
DEALERS IN
PEACH HILL ROOFING
SLATE,
And Tinned Slating Nails,
COR. ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STS.,
(Opposite the Grain Elevator),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

INSURANCE.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Fire Insurance Exclusively.
Cash Capital........$200,000.
Cash Assets September 1st, 1870, $567,385 34.
GEO. W. DEAN, Agent,
37 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
E. L. ELLISON, General Agent for Western Pennsylvania.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL........$175,000
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—N. E. CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
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JNO. McDEVITT........Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY........Secretary.
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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office corner Market and Water streets, second floor
WM. BAGALEY........President.
WM. A. SHEPARD........Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss or damage by fire.
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B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea,	John S. Dilworth,
Capt. Thos. Snowden,	George Bingham,
Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers,
S. M. Kier.	

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth sts., second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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Wm. F. Lang,	Samuel McClurkan,
C. H. Love,	Charles Arbuckle.

WM. PHILLIPS........President.
JOHN WATT........Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER........Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK........President.
WM. P. HERBERT........Secretary.
Capt. GEORGE NEELD........General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:

Alex. Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James McAuley,	Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
Wm. Morrison,	John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke,	D. Ihmsen,
Wm. S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick
Philip Reymer.	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

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A Choice Selection of
WINTER FLOUR.
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The Improved Double Oven
Boston Range.
Columbia Cook Stove.
NEW IMPROVED
Confidence
Cook Stoves.
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Heating Stoves.
GRATE FRONTS,
Summer Pieces and Fenders
ASSORTED.
The Fiery Furnace
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Perfect Combustion Fire Grate,
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ROLLS
Bollman & Bagaley
SUPERIOR WARRANTED
Chill Rolls, Sand Rolls,
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For Iron, Steel, Brass, Gold, Paper Rubber, &c., cast and finished to order at Lowest Current Rates.
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We are now prepared to furnish the Trade with SOLID CAST STEEL ANVILS, of Superior Quality. Manufacturers of Steel Goods will be furnished with Anvils from their own Patterns.
Steel Castings of All Kinds
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BUILDERS OF
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ALL KINDS
Iron & Steel for Agricultural Machines,
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ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
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98 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS.,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST
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PHENIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Office, 18 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Persons visiting BROOKVILLE, Jefferson county Penna., will do well to call on
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CLEMENTS HOUSE,
Where they can at all times find the best brands of TOBACCO and SEGARS; also, BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, at publishers' prices FANCY NOTIONS, &c.
Prescriptions filled at all hours.
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BOLTS,
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Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,
For Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of Iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.
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WROUGHT WASHERS,
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NEW LOW DOWN GRATE,
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Rolling Mill Castings,
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Castings made out of Gun Iron when ordered. Rolls turned.

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Hammered and Rolled Railroad Axles (Kloman), Splice Bars, &c. All sizes Merchant Iron.
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OFFICE, 142 WATER STREET.
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HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS,
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☞ Prompt attention given to Repairing.

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FAIRBANKS'
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Improved Money Drawer, &c.
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THE IMPROVED SAMPSON AND HOWE
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E. H. SOUDER,
102 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. C. LEVI,
(Successor to Moorhead & Co.)
STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
Office—No. 20 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY
B. C. LEVI.

The Daily Commercial.

CAMERON WAS REMOVED.

Col. McClure Interviewed—He Reiterates that Cameron's Resignation of the War Office in 1862 was Only an Afterthought to Break the Fall.

A reporter of the Philadelphia *Telegraph* has interviewed Col. A. K. McClure upon the story of Simon Cameron's leaving Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, in January, 1862, as told by Senator Wilson. Col. McClure reiterated his previous assertion that Cameron was forced into the Lincoln Cabinet by a mean bargain that was a fraud upon Mr. Lincoln; and, also, that he was forced out of the Cabinet by the unanimous demand of loyal Congressmen, of loyal financial men, of loyal people—indeed, everybody but contractors and plunderers; and also that Mr. Lincoln, in his unbounded kindness and charity, agreed to allow a correspondence to be manufactured, after Cameron's removal, but antedated, to break his fall before an indignant nation upon whose blood and sacrifices he was speculating. He declares that Col. Forney knows these things, and says he has written to him upon the subject, and expects a reply shortly. Col. McClure also asserts that some time ago Senator Wilson considered the fact to be that Lincoln's letter, delivered to Cameron by Chase, notifying him of the appointment of Stanton, was regarded by Chase as objectionable or offensive in tone, and that the letter subsequently published as from Lincoln to Cameron was *not* the original letter on the subject. Wilson assured him, he says, that Chase had admitted to him, after the publication of his first article, that the letter to Cameron was modified, and did not pretend that there had been any letter of resignation from Cameron at the time Chase delivered Lincoln's letter.

The Colonel further declares that he saw and read the original letter carefully in Cameron's presence, and Cameron was most violent in his denunciation of Lincoln for removing him without notice. At the same time it was suggested to Cameron that Lincoln could be induced to allow him to antedate a kind letter of resignation and write a kind acceptance of it, thus giving his removal the appearance of a voluntary resignation. This was done.

The testimony of the outside parties is accounted for. It is intimated that Mr. Wade's memory is confused about the events of nine years ago. Mr. Chandler is said to confirm the removal story in his language. "*Before* Cameron resigned he invited me to breakfast at his house, to meet Edwin M. Stanton, whom I had then met, and told me that the gentleman I was to meet *had been nominated* for Secretary of War at his request." For Cameron resigned after he had been removed.

Mr. Stanton knew how it was, and never in his life seriously accredited Cameron with his appointment. He may have done so "half playfully," as Senator Ramsey reluctantly testifies, but when he was not in the festive mood, he always told the truth. Chase means to be truthful, but he was made a catspaw in the whole matter, as will be conclusively shown to the public in a short time. Cameron's removal was determined upon by the President and part of the Cabinet before either Cameron or Chase had any intimation of it; and Chase was called in afterwards by the President as a matter of policy, he being the especial friend of Cameron, and asked to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. He was sent to Cameron with the letter of removal, and may have talked about Stanton. But Chase did not then know, and does not now know, that before that time Cameron's removal was positively decided upon by the President and the anti-Chase wing of the Cabinet. Mr. Welles can fully explain this. Mr. Chase, therefore, writes the truth, to the best of his knowledge, when he says that he supposed himself well informed as to the circumstances, and that Cameron's retirement was voluntary. But his knowledge was imperfect. In fact he knew nothing about it, except what was known to everybody.

In explaining why the question never came up before, Colonel McClure said that "Cameron never dared to raise it until after the death of both Lincoln and Stanton. The first attempt to force it upon the people in any tangible form was in Wilson's first article, which was just after the death of Stanton. Just how Cameron was removed was not publicly known at the time it was done; but that he was driven out of the Cabinet was known to all, and Congress, which was largely Republican, followed his removal with a pointed resolution of censure, which was adopted by almost a two-thirds vote. More would have been known about his removal but for the fact that it was necessary to conceal from the people the extent to which Cameron had prostituted the power of the War Department. The nation would have been in utter despair had the true condition of things been understood, and neither money nor men could have been obtained. Indeed, leading moneyed men of this city and New York went to Washington and demanded Cameron's removal as a condition precedent to the negotiation of additional loans. Every effort was therefore made by the administration to retire Cameron as quietly as possible, and the manufactured correspondence was readily assented to by Mr. Lincoln."

STATE NEWS.

The Czarowitch of Russia will visit Philadelphia next spring, while on a tour of this country.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* and the *Evening Bulletin* appeared on Monday in an enlarged form.

There were 265 deaths in Philadelphia last week, against 244 the same period last year.

Sallie Ann Shoemaker, a deaf and dumb spinster, aged thirty-five, committed suicide at Tamaqua on Thursday last. She awaited the approach of an express train, and when it drew near she threw herself down with her neck on the rail. Her head was completely severed from the body.

The Philadelphia *Press* calls this little item a slander: "Some women are very strong, and can do as much work as a man. In Philadelphia there are several strong minded women who get a living by shoplifting, and it is said they can lift as much as men."

About two weeks ago two young men, named Nevling and Wood, quarreled on the road leading from Tyrone to Glen Hope, near the Clearfield line, when the former struck the latter on the forehead with a stone, causing death almost immediately. Nevling is in prison.

Two men named Nathan Sanders and Clark were killed in the tunnel at Gallitzin on Friday last, by being run over by an engine.

The Clinton *Republican* puts on record a sweet squash weighing one hundred and twenty-four pounds. It is forty-nine inches high, and fifty-four inches in circumference.

The construction of the new lunatic asylum at Danville is being pushed rapidly. It is the intention to have the main building inclosed and under roof before winter sets in.

A little son, aged three years, of Mr. N. P. Willis, of Bloomfield, Perry county, was shot in the thigh Friday last, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a little brother. The wound, though severe, is not dangerous.

A Pi-Ute Indian boy, named Dick, made his way to Washington City for the avowed purpose of obtaining an education. He has found a friend in Hon. W. E. Dodge, of New York, a member of the Indian Peace Commission, who has sent him to the Lincoln University, at Oxford, Pa., where he will receive such an education as the future development of his mind indicates as the most appropriate.

The Michaux Grove Oaks, the name which is to be applied to a collection of oaks, to be planted in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, "in which, if practicable, shall grow two oaks of every kind that will endure the climate," in commemoration of the younger (F. A.) Michaux, author of the Sylva Americana, and his father, author of *Histoire des Chenes de l'Amerique*. The grove is to be maintained by the income of a legacy of $6,000, bequeathed by the younger Michaux to the American Philosophical Society, in trust for arboricultural purposes, which legacy is now devoted by the Society to this use.

At the age of nine years and six months John E. O'Brien entered the Greensburg (Pennsylvania) office as messenger. On the day he was ten years old he took charge of the Hollidaysburg (Pennsylvania) office, receiving train orders, commercial business, etc., entirely by sound. At thirteen years of age he entered the United States Military Telegraph Corps, at Fortress Monroe, doing good service throughout the war (part of the time cipher operator at headquarters, Department of North Carolina). When fifteen years old he has been known to receive cipher messages of several hundred words from Jesse Bonnell and other fast writers without a break. After the close of the war he gave up the position of cipher operator in the War Department, Washington, at a salary of $1,500 a year, to study medicine, and he is now a practicing physician in Philipsburg, New Jersey.

The anthracite coal deposits of our State underlie 470 square miles of mountain and valley. More than forty million dollars have been absorbed in mining capital, about the same sum in canals, and seventy millions in railroads, constructed almost solely as a means of transportation for coal. Sixteen million tons were sent to market during the past year.

Henry Shadel, of Dauphin county, got on a spree last week, and on his way home fell through a railroad bridge and was killed.

The Philadelphia *City Item* says: The pretty huckster in Second Street Market eloped on Wednesday evening with a New York bank clerk. The damsel is deliciously dimpled, and carries a wealth of hair, of that peculiar chestnut brown vouchsafed so rarely to any one outside of Saxony. Exchange her calico for silk, and what was previously only interesting is likely to prove bewildering. The elopement was an honorable one. The pretty huckster and the bank clerk were married in Camden.

COLONEL FISK returns to his charge against the President, merely reiterating his story and advancing no new proof. This is in the shape of an interview in Wednesday's *Sun*, but the *Standard* of that same day brings further and outside evidence to refute the allegations of Erie. The story in brief is that on September 6th, 1869, Hon. Thomas Murphy, now Collector of the port of New York, called upon General Butterfield at the United States Sub-Treasury, and, after expressing his regret that General Rawlins was dying, declared his desire of organizing some fund as a provision for his wife and children. General Butterfield said that the Secretary had already died, and, on Mr. M.'s request, called a meeting of leading merchants for the next day. Over that meeting A. T. Stewart presided and Horace Greeley stated its object. The President's first instructions to Colonel Porter, his private secretary were to put him down for $2,500, but he changed to $1,000, not wishing to deter subscribers by too large a starter for the list. His subscription never passed through Gen. Butterfield's hands. When General Butterfield forwarded to him a check for the aggregate amount of the subscriptions, he, quietly and in his usual unostentatious way, added to it his own contribution to the fund, which largely exceeded the sum he had promised to the subscription list, and which Collector Murphy asserts was over $2,000.

The *Tribune* report at the time shows that Mr. Gould was not present at the meeting nor subscribed next after the President, and the following original subscription list names gentlemen to be believed before James Fisk, Jr.:

The President	$1,000	W. R. Vermilye	1,000
Alex. T. Stewart	1,000	Fisk & Hatch	1,000
H. B. Claflin	1,000	Henry Clews	1,000
Moses Taylor	1,000	Paul S. Spofford	1,000
Thos. Murphy	1,000	E. A. Merritt	1,000
Jesse Seligman	1,000	M. H. Grinnell	1,000
J. M. Forbes	1,000	Richard Schell	1,000
Jay Cooke & Co.	1,000		

Hon. W. F. Packer died at Williamsport, Pa., yesterday, aged sixty-nine years. For forty years he was prominent in the public affairs of Pennsylvania. He was elected Governor of this State in 1857, and served until the inauguration of Governor Curtin in 1861.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Clothing, Furnishing Goods—Wanamaker & Brown.
Teas and Roasted Coffees—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Printing Office for Sale—F., Commercial office.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—September 28.
School Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Dissolution Notice—Colter & Crozier.
Dry Goods, Notions, &c.—Carr, McCandless & Co.
Farm for Sale—27 Seventh street.
Boys Wanted—76 Fifth avenue.
Sales Ladies Wanted—76 Fifth avenue.
Boarding—150 Third avenue.
Residence at Auction—A. Leggate.
S. C. Hams for Sale—F. Sellers & Co.
Tallow Casks for Sale—F. Sellers & Co.
Meeting of Canisers.
Store Fixtures for Sale—70 Wood street.
Dwelling House for Sale—L. H. Voight.
Stationery, Monograms, &c.—Bakewell & Co.
Altoona Agricultural Fair.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Pure Whisky—Joseph S. Finch & Co.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Dancing Academy—Professor Cowper.
Opera House—True as Steel.
Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Academy of Music—Sketches in India.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Patent Swing Crib—Lemon & Weise.
Warehouse for Rent—151 Wood street.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Russell Threshers—Bostwick & Vance.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Coal Works for Lease—Jacob Tomer.
Lumber and Lath—Superior Lumber Co.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Drugs—McCarran & McKennan.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Administration Notice—Maria Robinson.
Administrator's Notice—Robert B. Carnahan.

TEMPERANCE.

The Meeting Last Night—Address by Rev. E. Y Garrette.

As with all other causes which have their roots in the deep fundamental truths and realities of existence, so with the temperance reform. Painful of birth and slow of growth, there comes at last a time when the weak babe has somehow blossomed into manly brawn and muscle, and the people who always respect power, pay it recognition and a certain homage. We thought of this last night at the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Society. It had been announced in the COMMERCIAL and other papers that Rev. E. Y. Garrette, of Allegheny city, would address the meeting. The character and reputation of this eloquent divine had drawn a large audience, among whom were many ladies and a number of our most prominent and influential citizens. Robert Carr, Esq., President of the Society, occupied the chair. After the usual introductory exercises, which our crowded space compels us to omit, the secretary, Colonel Realf, read his report for the quarter. The following are its principal points: Number of members since its organization, 516; number joined during quarter, 89; among them representatives of the highest as well as lowest classes of society. The city press had given generous publicity to its proceedings. Letters had been received by the secretary from Vice President Colfax, Horace Greeley and other distinguished men. The following extract from Greeley's letter was contained in the report: "The road to prohibition lies through what we call local option. The people of each city and township should be called on annually to vote for or against liquor license. This will educate the whole community." The report was able and interesting, but we have not room to publish it. It was unanimously received, adopted and acted on.

An election for officers for the ensuing quarter was then entered into. The present Board were unanimously re-elected. They are: Robert Carr, President; Charles A. Robjohn, Vice President; Edwin Sherratt, Treasurer; Richard Realf, Corresponding and Recording Secretary.

Rev. E. Y Garrette was then introduced to the audience. It is a difficult and delicate matter to adjust the value and spiritual significance of a public speech. Much bald and thin fustian passes with the unthinking for eloquence. But this was an eloquent speech, tried by whatever crucial tests. It had integrity and unity of basis, and it was all on fire of a grand passion of earnestness. We greatly regret that our crowded space forbids us to give a synopsis of it.

At the close of Mr. Garrette's address, Mr. W. A. Gebhart delivered a few touching and impressive remarks, very beautiful in their sad sincerity. This gentleman will, we think, prove a valuable apostle not less than disciple of the society. Mr. Garrette was then unanimously elected an honorary member of the society. The secretary then read the pledge. The phraseology of this had recently been amended. The Society had reinforced it with aggressive moral element. When the swords of the Spartan soldiers were too short, they lengthened them by adding a step toward the foe. The society had done so. It had advanced the standard; now forward the column to the new line.

A public quarterly meeting of the Society was announced to take place on Thursday, October 13, in the church of Rev. Dr. Squires. After benediction by Rev. Mr. Garrette, a number of persons signed the pledge.

It may seem puerile to remark the growing importance of these meetings. Yet they are growing in more ways than one. We bid the Society hearty God-speed.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 27.—Cotton dull and prices nominal at 17c. Flour steady; a limited jobbing demand. Wheat—demand good at full prices; No. 2 red winter $1 16½; No. 1 red winter $1 20@1 22; No. 2 white $1 20½; No. 1 white $1 25. Corn—demand fair and market firm, at 63@65c for mixed, and 70c for choice yellow. Oats—demand fair and market firm at 40@41c. Barley—best grades firm at 90@97½c. Rye dull and prices are nominal at 65@70c. Whisky—90c. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Provisions dull, and only a limited jobbing demand; mess pork $25. Bacon—shoulders 15@15½c; clear rib 18@18½c. Lard quiet at 15@16c. Cattle unchanged at $2 50@6 00. Hogs steady, at $6@9 00.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, September 27.—Beef cattle—receipts to-day 1,218 head; good grades ½c lower, and common and ordinary lots ½@1c lower. Receipts of sheep and lambs 15,000 head, common to medium declined 25c per head; sales in lots at $1 50@3 50; extra $4 00@4 50; calves $5 to $15.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 27.—Wheat firmer at $1 07 for No. 1; $1 05 for No. 2. Oats and corn unchanged. Rye firmer at $1 07 for No. 1, $1 05 for No. 2. Barley unsettled at 85c for No. 2.

LUMBER

EDWARD DITHRIDGE, Pres't., T. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y
E. D. DITHRIDGE, Treasurer.
GEORGE W. DITHRIDGE, Business Manager.

THE
Superior Lumber
COMPANY

Call attention to the unusual facilities they are able to offer for a prompt supply of all kinds of

BUILDING LUMBER.

Their Stock comprises an assortment of

ALL THE LEADING SIZES

Required for Building purposes, and aggregates

3,000,000 feet Lumber,
1,500,000 Lath,
250,000 Shingles.

A glance at the List of Sizes which the Company are now prepared to furnish, will convey some idea of the variety and extent of their Stock.

LATH.

3-8 inch by 1 inch by 4 feet;
3 8 inch by 1 1-2 inch by 4 feet;

The inch Lath are for good buildings in which it is desired to do a first-class job of plastering.

BILL STUFF.

3x4x12, 16, 18 and 20 feet long;
2x6x16, 18, 20, 22 and 25 ft. long;
2x8x16, 18, 20, 22 and 25 ft. long;
2x10x16, 18, 20 and 22 ft. long;
2 1-2x7, 18, 20, 22 and 25 ft. long;
2 1-2x10x16, 18, 20 and 22 ft. long;
2 1-2x12x16, 18, 20, 22 and 25 feet long.

COMMON PLANK.

1 1-2x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths;
2x12, 16, 18 and 20 feet, all widths

CLEAR PLANK.

1 1-2 in. x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths;
2 in. x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths;
3 in. x16 feet, all widths.

A few reasons for Buying from the Superior Lumber Co. are as follows:

1st. Their Stock is the Largest and Dryest in Western Pennsylvania.

2d. Their Joist and Frame Timber is sound and strong and free from Rot and Shakes.

3d. Their Lumber is rafted in the water from three to six months after rafting, so that it is free from sap and pitch, thereby preventing swelling and shrinking with every change of weather. This point is deemed of so much importance in the West, that the expense of rafting and sinking in the Lakes is frequently incurred with no other object in view than that of freeing the Lumber from Sap.

4th. Their Lumber is Sawed with the Latest Improved Machinery, thus insuring unusual UNIFORMITY OF SIZE AND THICKNESS.

5th. As they have more Growing Timber than they can market within thirty years, it is to their interest to do business not for a day or a season, but in a manner such as will redound to the advantage of the Building community, hence those who deal with them can rely upon fair treatment in quality, measurements, prices and terms.

ADDRESS
T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary,
Corner Twenty-second and Railroad Sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
wstf

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE
Is the largest and best Stove in the market. Every Stove warranted to give satisfaction. Manufactured and for sale by
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city.

MORRIS & RUTAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SPRINGS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
No. 85 FIRST AVENUE.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations:

TUESDAY, September 27.

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	61°	7 A. M.	29 6-10
12 M.	75°	12 M.	29 5½-10
6 P. M.	75°	6 P. M.	29 5-10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 68.
Philadelphia—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 69.
Baltimore—Raining; wind N. E.; ther. 69.
Louisville—Cloudy; ther. 70.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 66.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 70.
Chicago—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 68.
St. Louis—Clear; wind E.; ther. 65.
Cleveland—Clear; wind N.; ther. 65.
Detroit—Clear; wind N.; ther. 65.
Little Rock—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 72.
Omaha—Cloudy and rainy; ther. 65.
Cheyenne—Clear and calm; ther. 35.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Post-office:

	Cents.
Fisher, John W., Mt Savage, Md	3
Hawkins, Hugh, St. Louis, Mo	3
McGough, C. C., Hemlock, Pa	3

HOUSE ENTERED.—Monday night a thief entered a house on Bluff street, by mean of "outsiders," but was surprised by one of the inmates awakening, and was forced to retreat.

THE EWALT STREET BRIDGE.—Since Thursday last the Ewalt street bridge, over the Allegheny river, has been open to foot passengers. The toll is two cents.

PERSONAL.—The United States Court at Williamsport adjourned on Monday. His Honor Judge McCandless will return here to-day and will hold court to-morrow.

NEARLY COMPLETED.—The new public hall, erected by Mr. K. Bracken, corner of Forty-third and Butler streets, Lawrenceville, is now about finished, and will be opened for the first time next week.

UNSUCCESSFUL.—At an early hour yesterday morning, an unsuccessful attempt was made by burglars to blow open the safe, in Reese Owens' Pork House on Seventh avenue. The police surprised the thieves, and they escaped.

STOCK SALE.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, on second floor of his salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	71
Allegheny National Bank	68

MEETING OF THE BAR.—The members of the bar will hold a meeting in the new District Court room this morning at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of taking suitable action in reference to the death of Hon. R. C. Grier referred to in yesterday's paper.

THE CUTTING AFFRAY.—A hearing was to have taken place yesterday in the cutting affray mentioned in our last, but owing to the condition of two of the men stabbed, it was postponed until two o'clock to-day. Handle and Seeberger are the two whose conditions are considered precarious.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Officer Peter Kruter yesterday made information at the Mayor's office charging Pat Gaven and his wife and Margaret Lally with keeping disorderly houses in "Tin Pot Alley." They were arrested in a very drunken condition and locked up for a hearing.

DIED SUDDENLY.—Wm. White, residing on High street, fell in a fit on Monday. He was removed to Mercy Hospital, and died in six hours afterward. Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the remains. Deceased was between fifty and sixty years of age and leaves a wife and family.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.—As will be seen by the notice elsewhere the stockholders of the new bank at East Liberty will hold a meeting this evening at Liberty Hall. It is desirable that every stockholder should be present, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting for consideration.

NEEDS ATTENTION.—Congress street between Wylie and Franklin is in very bad condition from the accumulations of mud and rubbish. It has not been scraped for a long time, and should receive the earliest attention. The worthy Street Commissioner will greatly accommodate the residents by renovating the thoroughfare as soon as possible.

BROWN DAWSON.—Mayor Brush yesterday rid the city, for a while at least, of the presence of two worthies—Pat Shea, noticed elsewhere, and the individual whose name heads this article. Dawson was arrested for outrageous conduct at a lawyer's office on Grant street, and in default of the wherewithal to liquidate his fine, was sent up for thirty days.

THE LIBRARY HALL DROP CURTAIN.—Mr. Russel Smith, artist, formerly of this city, but lately of Philadelphia, is painting the drop curtain for the stage of the new Mercantile Library Hall. The design on the curtain is one of peculiar elegance and beauty, and the curtain, we feel sure, will be worthy the splendid hall.

TO RETAIL DEALERS.—Retail dealers in books and stationery, and country merchants generally, will be glad to learn that J. R. Weldin & Co., at No. 101 Wood street, have now in store a large and complete stock of all goods embraced in their line of business, which they are selling at prices which cannot fail to cause a rush of orders to their popular establishment. Go to Weldin's, if you would secure good bargains.

"OH, THE HATS, THE BEAUTIFUL HATS."—Exclamations like the above are certain to follow a survey of the display of hats at the store of R. H. Palmer, No. 84 Wood street. The natty articles of headgear comprising the stock at this popular store are attracting universal attention. Strangers in the city go in crowds to Palmer's to purchase their hats, and they never go away disappointed.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—In another column will be found the formal notice of the dissolution of the partnership heretofore existing between Colter & Crozier. Mr. William H. Colter will continue the business at the old stand, the Gent's Bazaar, on Butler street, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. All who call on him will meet with courteous treatment and secure good bargains.

THE LATE B. R. HARBOURS.—The funeral of the late B. R. Harbours, whose death has already been announced, took place yesterday, from his late residence No. 71 Liberty street. The funeral ceremonies were those of the Masonic order, and of a very impressive nature. Rev. J. J. McIlyar, conducted them. The members of No. 45 Lodge, of which deceased was a member, were present, as was also the members of sister lodges, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

THE CITY'S REVENUE—AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR $963,483 70.—The total receipts from taxes and all other sources of revenue, to the City Treasury, since the first of February last, have been $963,483 70, which includes a balance on hand February 1st of $267,595 52. Half of this enormous sum—nearly a million dollars—has been expended on warrants, and the remainder is drawing interest for the use of the people.

PRESENTATION.—A correspondent at Clinton Station, Beaver county, sends us the following: "A very interesting little incident occurred at the coal works of Wilson, Lee & Co., of this place, on Saturday evening, 24th inst., being the presentation to George W. Johnson of a very fine gold watch, purchased of J. C. Hanna, of New Castle, Pennsylvania. Mr. Johnson has been for a long time Superintendent of the above works, is thoroughly a self-made man, of fine business talents, and commands the universal respect of all within the circle of his acquaintance."

DANGEROUS AMUSEMENT.—Fred. Weise was arrested by officer Mulvaney yesterday afternoon for practicing very dangerous amusement. He was in possession of a breech loading musket, and in the vicinity of the Fort Wayne railroad offices, Penn and Wayne streets, frightened everybody passing by pointing the gun at them and pulling the trigger. There was no load in the gun, nevertheless that did not detract in the least from frightening those at whom the gun was pointed. He was locked up, and at four o'clock had a hearing which resulted in his being fined.

REFORM MEETING AT BRADDOCK.—There was a rousing Reform meeting held at Braddock, on Monday evening. B. L. Wood, Esq., presided, and Mr. George Finley and Captain Packer acted as Vice Presidents. Secretary, James Gelsten. Speeches were made by Major Wm. Frew and J. F. Dravo, Esq., and the addresses are spoken of as the most telling and effective which these gentlemen have yet delivered. The audience was large and very attentive and enthusiastic. Mr. Dravo paid a high compliment to Hon. Joseph Walton, which was loudly applauded. The meeting was altogether a most encouraging one, and showed that reform has taken a firm hold on the people of Braddock.

ROBBED IN "TIN-POT ALLEY."—J. Lappen, who lives twenty-five miles above Connellsville, was in the city on Monday night, and determining on seeing the sights of our great city, strayed in that delectable locality "Tin-Pot" alley. There he met one of the *demi monde*, with whom he became infatuated, and ere he took leave of her, he discovered himself minus of his pocket book containing eighty-five dollars. He importuned her to return it, but she heed him not, and then he had her arrested. He subsequently had an interview with her, which resulted in his refusing to remain here and prosecute, and she was released. It is stated that he got twenty-five dollars of his treasure for pocket money.

ST. JOSEPH'S FAIR, LAFAYETTE HALL.—The fair was crowded last evening, and the voting on the several articles continues to make the candidates bring the voters to the polls quite lively. Every evening the scene is enlivened by delightful strains of music by the St. Cecilia Cornet Band. This being the last week of the fair everybody should embrace the opportunity afforded and do something for charity. The vote last evening is given below: On the bride, Julia Mellie, total vote, 1,106; on the watch, Wilson five ahead; on the harness, Dick ahead; on the silver set, General Negley ahead; on the commentaries, Rev. F. Waters fifty ahead, and on the child's carriage, Baby Ward still ahead. Be sure and go to the fair, as it closes on Saturday evening.

PAT SHEA AGAIN.—This individual has again achieved a little notoriety. Monday night officer Eckoff detected him in the act of knocking a man down on the street, and arrested him. Whether he intended robbing him is not known, for the officer interfered before he had time to do anything, after he had knocked him down. Yesterday morning Mayor Brush imposed a fine of $100 on Shea, and in default of payment thereof sent him to the workhouse sixty days. He at the same time informed Shea that if he came before him again he would give him four months to the workhouse. He also told him he was a thief, and a graduate of Moyamensing prison, and in order to insure freedom had better leave the City of Smoke on the expiration of his present sentence. Pat will no doubt profit by the Mayor's advice.

A Runaway Pupil.

A Harrisburg paper contains the following, which may interest some of our readers: A lad named Joseph C. Scott fled from the presence of his preceptor, who has charge of a select school at Nazareth, and reached Harrisburg, thinking he would be scot free here from the avenging wrath of his pursuers. But these days of electric influence are sometimes too much for young America, and the young gentleman was searched for and found by one of our vigilant policemen. At eleven o'clock this morning he was in a room far more uncomfortable than his study in the quiet little town of Nazareth, where it was supposed he would remain until the authorities had additional instructions from his parents, who, we are told, reside in Pittsburgh.

DEATH OF JUDGE GRIER.

The County Courts Adjourn—A Meeting of the Pittsburgh Bar to Be Held To-day.

In the District Court yesterday, Judge Hampton on the Bench, Robert Woods, Esq., moved that in consequence of the death of Hon. R. C. Grier, late Judge of the United States Court, the Court, out of respect to his memory, adjourn, and that a minute of the proceedings be entered upon the Court docket. Mr. Woods referred briefly to the sorrow with which the members of the Pittsburgh Bar had heard of the death of Judge Grier, and to the faithful manner in which he had for so long a time discharged the duties of Judge.

Thomas McConnell, Esq., one of the eldest members of the bar, made a speech, in which he alluded to Judge Grier as one of the most upright and firm of judges, esteemed and respected by all. A few months ago he had resigned his position on the bench in consequence of the infirmities of age, carrying with him in his retirement the respect of the whole country, and the respect of the legal profession of the world. He had always been kind, courteous, affable and clear-headed, and, above all, a man of the purest integrity. He afforded an example that all members of the legal profession would do well to imitate. In his death the bench had lost one of its brightest ornaments.

James Veech, Esq., spoke of the deceased and said he fully concurred in the remarks that had been made, and spoke of the high esteem he had always cherished for Judge Grier.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., spoke in eloquent terms of Judge Grier, and the integrity that had always characterized his administration of justice.

Judge Hampton referred in feeling terms to his past acquaintance with Judge Grier, and the fruitful manner in which the deceased had discharged the duties of Judge. At the conclusion of his remarks he announced that a meeting of the members of the bar would be held at nine o'clock this morning to take such action as might be deemed proper, in reference to the death of Judge Grier.

Court then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

The following cases were tried in this Court yesterday:

Commonwealth vs. Bell Timmons and Jennie Harris; stealing wearing apparel from Andrew Jackson (colored); verdict of guilty. Defendants remanded until Saturday for sentence.

Commonwealth vs. Addison Neal; assault and battery, on oath of Matilda Gordon. Not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Maria Jordan, larceny, stealing a pair of market scales from L. M. Toley. Not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Ann Stuhlfire, keeping a disorderly house on Madison avenue, Allegheny City. Benjamin Clark prosecutor. Plea nolle contendere. Sentence deferred.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Dougherty, larceny of eleven dollars. Not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. George John and William Lewillen; aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Christian Bereman. The parties live in Union borough, and attacked Bereman with stones and beat him.

John Neil vs. Jane B. Holmes. Action for wages. Verdict for plaintiff for $215 04.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

161 Tustin & McKee vs. Reed.
42 Hensel & Heim vs. Good.
337 Smith vs. Collins.
248 Bouzers vs. Becket.
250 Cain vs. Brown.
261 McKain vs. Hewett.
265 O'Connor vs. Carney.
267 Frisman vs. P., Ft. W. & C. R R. Co.
279 Hotchkiss vs. McGovern.
282 Jenkins vs. O'Neal, et al.
289 Lee vs. Van Gorder.
290 McDona'd vs. Cowan.
303 Besl vs. Bracken.
306 McGregor vs. Sibley.
312 Moffet & Old vs. Ackley, et al.
313 Same vs. Kountz, et al.
321 Cline & Son vs. Loughry, et al.
327 Wallace vs. Braden.
328 Bannentine vs. Wagner.
334 Gill vs. McKelvy.
336 A. Willis & Co. vs. Davis et al.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

Aaron Gangwer against Lydick & Alexander, previously reported, jury returned verdict for $166 40.

Gibson against Schleid, reported yesterday, verdict for defendant.

Wedeking against the Borough of South Pittsburgh. Action to recover damages for injuries received by falling through a board walk. On trial.

Edgerton against Negley; postponed until October 17th.

Following is the

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

105. Palmer vs. Campbell.
108. Ridge vs. Taas.
109. Sellers vs. Snodgrass.
114. Dickey & Son vs. Humphries.
116. Bailey vs. Lowe.
117. Snodgrass vs. Arthurs.
118. Marshall for use vs. Boggs.
119. Buribaugh vs. Bailey.
121. Preyer vs. McCoy.
122. Brown vs. Pennock.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

Wm. Burke vs. John Snyder, action on book account. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $302 20.

J. G. Heisman vs. administrators of Christian Kuhlman; action on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,495 54.

Levi Edmundson vs. executors of John McElhenny; action on a judgment bond. Verdict for plaintiff for $369 25.

Same vs. administrators of John Neeld; action on a judgment bond. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $369 75.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

701. Quiston & McKee vs. Reed.
42. Hensel & Heim vs. Good.
337. Smith vs. Collins.
248. Bongers vs. Bucket.
250. Cain vs. Brown.
261. McKimm vs. Hewitt.
266. O'Connor vs. Carney.
267. Elsman vs. Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.
279. Hotchkiss vs. McGorem.
287. Jenians vs. O'Neal et al.
289. Lee vs. Van Gordon.
290. McDonald vs. Cowan.
303. Besle vs. Bracken.
306. McGregor vs. Sibley et al.
312. Moffet & Old vs. Ackley et al.
313. Same vs. Kountz et al.
321. Cline & Son vs. Longhrey et al.
327. Wallace vs. Braden.
328. Bannentine vs. Wagner.
334. Gill vs. McKelvey.
336. A. Willis & Co. vs. Davis et al.

BASE BALL.

The White Stockings Whip the Mutuals of New York.

The match game between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Mutuals, of New York, yesterday afternoon, was witnessed by over ten thousand persons, and was a most exciting contest. The first part of the game was much more sharply contested than the closing innings. The White Stockings completely outbatted the Mutuals in every inning, and the Mutuals failed to show good fielding, as in most of their late games. At the close of the fourth inning the score stood 7 to 6, in favor of the White Stockings. On the fifth inning Meyerel made a clean home run, sending the ball into the right field. Twice afterwards he made third base on splendid hits to center field. In the sixth and seventh innings, the White Stockings made eight runs, to Mutuals four, and the last two innings were not played with any spirit by Mutuals. Tracy took two fly balls, one from Eggler in sixth inning, and one from Wolters in seventh, in splendid style, gaining applause of both parties. The White Stockings batted powerfully in the ninth inning, making six runs, while the Mutuals went out without one man gaining first base. At the close of the game the score stood as follows:

White Stockings	2	3	2	0	1	4	4	0	6	Total...22
Mutuals	1	0	2	3	0	3	1	1	0	Total...11

The Mutuals being one of the best—if not the best club in the country—this victory is looked upon as one of the greatest events in base ball playing in the history of the national game. We have given a full report of the game of yesterday for the reason that the White Stockings play our Atlantics on Thursday, and we want the citizens, who we are sure, will turn out en masse to witness the game, to know what kind of a club our home club have "tackled," in order, if defeated, that no one will feel chagrined at our boys.

PENN AVENUE.

The Grading of the First Mile to be Completed in Two Weeks.

The grading of Penn avenue from Butler street to St. Mary's avenue—one mile—which has been in charge of Mr. K. Bracken, contractor, will be finished in about two weeks. Sixty days will then have been occupied in the excavation, and when we look at the amount of earth removed—one hundred thousand yards—the magnitude of the job is apparent, and the short time consumed almost incredulous. Mr. Bracken has had one hundred men and seventy-five horses at work steady, and is constantly putting on more. The deepest cut in the avenue was near the top of the hill—sixteen and one-half feet. In grading near this point Mr. B. found a large deposit of good sand, worth at least $20,000. $10,000 worth has been sold to a firm in this city, and the remainder is reserved for Penn avenue, Mr. B. also having the contract to furnish the sand and gravel. The heaviest grading, as stated, will be completed in two weeks, and as nearly all the sand and gravel is on hand, the avenue can be placed in a condition ready for the pavement almost immediately. Mr. Bracken deserves great credit for his energy and industry in pushing forward so rapidly this immense job—eventually to become one of the greatest improvements Pittsburgh ever made. The work of grading on the next mile of the avenue is also progressing very favorably, in the hands of Messrs. Blain and McElheney.

A Double Affliction.

The Zanesville *Courier* contains this sad record: A week ago last Saturday morning Mrs. Robert Hines (formerly Miss Minnie Hahn), residing at Pittsburgh, Pa., received a dispatch from this city announcing the death of her sister, Mrs. George Williams. Mrs. Hines came and attended her sister's funeral, and remained here during the week. Last Saturday morning she received a dispatch from Steubenville saying her husband was dead, what should be done with the body. He was a freight conductor on the Pan Handle Railroad, and was killed in an accident eight miles west of Steubenville, Saturday morning, by the collision of two freight trains. His body was brought here, and interred in the city cemetery. This double affliction to Mrs. Hines was, indeed, a sad calamity to befal one within the short space of a week.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE.—The *one price* Department Variety Store of Mr. D. W. Evans, at No. 59 Fifth avenue, is undoubtedly the headquarters for good bargains. Thousands of articles of foreign and domestic fancy goods, including fine watches, jewelry, silver plated ware, cutlery, optical goods, etc., all of the latest styles, direct from eastern manufacturers and importing houses, are on exhibition at this establishment, in the various departments, each department being conspicuously labeled, so that the visitor can be apprised of the price of thousands of dollars worth of goods without asking a question. The departments range from ten cents upward, and the goods exposed in each will be sold without deviation from the figures marked thereon. Persons desiring to purchase goods at astonishingly low rates should at once visit the Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE.—Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown, proprietors of the celebrated and popular Oak Hall Clothing House, corner of Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia, advertise that they have on hand the largest, best and cheapest stock of men's and boys' clothing in the world (so far as known). Their extensive building fronts on Market street sixty-six feet, and on Sixth street one hundred and eight feet, and covers an area of 10,020 square feet. The six stories of the building are filled with goods bought under circumstances which enable the firm to dispose of them at lower rates than ever before prevailed in the great metropolis. When our clothing merchants visit New York they should not fail to call at the Oak Hall Clothing House.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Interesting Monthly Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Saturday night in their elegant and commodious rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. A large and intelligent audience, numbering many ladies, was present. President H. K Porter occupied the chair. The choir of the Third Presbyterian Church had generously volunteered its services; thereby contributing greatly to the interest of the proceedings. After the meeting was called to order the choir, in an admirable manner, sung the beautiful anthem, "Protect Me Through the Coming Night." The President then read a portion of the 6th Chap., II Cor., after which the audience joined in singing the hymn, "Awake My Soul in Joyful Lays." Rev. Dr. Young then invoked the Divine blessing in earnest prayer. Following this the choir sang the anthem, "Consider the Lilies." The minutes of previous meeting were then read by Thos. K. Cree, Esq., Secretary of the Association, and ordered to stand approved, after which Mr. Cree made some interesting verbal statements regarding the general scope and objects of the Association, making special reference to the work of the Library Committee, which has completed arrangements whereby a thousand volumes will be added to the library during the coming month, and about three thousand before the winter fairly sets in. This committee has issued an important circular calling the attention of our citizens to this matter, and right here we add our commendation of the enterprise of the Association in regard thereto. We trust our citizens will contribute liberally, either in books or money.

Mr. Cree then read the reports of the various committees, of which the following is a brief synopsis:

Noon-day Prayer Meeting.—Held every day. A deepening interest and spirituality as well as a larger attendance manifested.

Nine O'Clock Meeting.—Held every evening. Average attendance increasing. One person, through its instrumentality, has been led to reflection and religious study. Other results promised.

Home Prayer Meeting.—Every evening at Young Men's Home. Carried on without intermission during the month. Attendance as usual. Meetings interesting and productive of good.

Sabbath Night Meeting.—Carried on since July 1st. Audiences are secured by singing on the pavement at the foot of the stairs. When a crowd has assembled they are invited in by distributed slips, a transparency and by verbal invitation. Meetings have been very largely attended and great good effected.

Saturday Night Meeting.—As usual, the most interesting meeting of the Association.

Soldiers' Home Meeting.—Every Thursday evening. We trust and believe God is blessing our efforts. The sick appear particularly thankful for our ministrations. Meeting invariably of an interesting character.

Kilbuck Street—Every Sabbath Day.—The Friday evening meetings, which were so blessed last winter, will soon be resumed.

Widows' Home.—A profitable meeting held every Sabbath afternoon and Friday evening.

Open Air Meeting.—Every Sabbath, at different points in the city. Large and interesting audiences always present.

Association Committee reported associations organized at Temperanceville, Turtle Creek and Meadville, with efforts to establish others at Parker's Landing, Greenville and other places.

Association Temperance Committee reported a highly interesting meeting held every Tuesday evening at the Home. Audiences large and growing in number. A large number signed the pledge during the month.

Sermon Committee reported a series of sermons to young men begun, and arrangements pending for a course to continue throughout the winter.

Lecture Committee reported progress being made in securing a series of good free lectures on interesting topics, similar to the course of last winter.

Music Committee reported prospect of two free musical soirees during the winter.

Upon the invitation of the President a number of suggestions looking to increased efficiency in the work were then made by various members, together with a brief address by a member of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Y. M. C. A., after which a large number of new members were elected.

The President then introduced Rev. J. W. H. Stuckenburg, who addressed the meeting on the importance of embracing German young men in all efforts for the increase and success of Associations. He said there were supposed to be in the United States five million Germans and their descendants. Himself born in Germany, partly educated there, and related intimately with the German work in this country, he was on all sides of his nature deeply interested in this important question. He was sorry to observe in the minds of many Christian persons an apparent prejudice against the German people. They had been labelled with generic epithets of "infidels," "beer-drinkers" and "Sabbath-breakers." It should be borne in mind that while there was some infusion of truth in this, there was a very large number who were earnest and devoted members of Protestant churches. The race, too, exerted in the United States a great influence, alike on politics, literature, society and religion. It was all the more necessary, therefore, that corresponding efforts should be made to throw this influence on the right side of things. To illustrate the prevalent public ignorance of German religious character he quoted from a correspondent of the London *Times*, that "he never knew an educated German who was not an infidel." These false notions ought to be dispelled. Dr. Tholuck, of Halle; Dr. Julius Mueller, of Berlin; Drs. Dorner, Nitzsche and Twesten, of the same city; Dr. Beck, of Tuebingen, and other great Professors, who were largely determining the character and direction of religious thought and feeling in Germany, were all thoroughly evangelical in their views and doctrines. The great Bismarck was a professing Christian. The speaker had worshipped with King William and the royal family of Prussia, Sabbath after Sabbath, in the same Evangelical Church. Other eminent Germans among ourselves, such as Dr. Nast and Dr. Oncker, were strictly evangelical, and so of lesser German teachers of religions taught throughout the country. During the war of 1866, and in this present contest with France, the German soldiery went into battle singing the grand songs of sublime Martin Luther. A people sapped by infidelity would not be very likely to do that. One of the reasons why the German character was misapprehended was because of its indemonstrativeness. They were not lithe and nimble, but they were sure and steadfast. This difference of organic structure led the Germans, in turn, to misconceive American religious character. They were too apt to look on us as entusiasts and fanatics who vatticinated greatly, but failed under crucial tests. This, too, was a wrong impression which the nearness of soul superinduced by Associative Christian effort would go far to remove. We ought not to expect the German to surrender his individuality the moment he landed on our shores. Stolid sincerity is far better than facile change. Doubtless an infusion into the Germany character of American energy and decisiveness would greatly benefit it; but we also needed something of the German steadfastness and rock firmness which, in face of death and hell abides forever and ever. H advised the Association to seek the co-operation of German ministers, to induce them to preach upon its aims, to present it in private families; and he would also urge the members of the Association to go about among the Germans personally in furtherance of this object. He thought, too, there should be at least one table in the reading room covered with German papers. They had in this country a very respectable German literature; dailies, weeklies, magazines, reviews. The library, also, should contain a fair proportion of standard German works. Let the German element of Pittsburgh feel that it is not neglected nor left out in the cold. Show sympathy. Manifest interest. Make personal efforts to get at them, if results are desired. The great majority of Germans come to America because they are poor. They leave the dear Fatherland to improve their condition, and to give their children a future. It is a worthy motive. Let Americans in every way make them welcome. Don't make them feel that they are "foreigners." Slow and phlegmatic as they are, it cuts them to the quick to be pointed at as "Dutchmen," and called harshly by jeering names. As christians, in the large fellowship of the spirit, we owe them sympathy and spiritual help. This is our duty. Let us not be derelict in it. Mr. Stukenburg resumed his seat amid general and long continued applause. His address was exceedingly able and interesting, at times rising into true eloquence. He is a young man of rare powers and promise. He will speedily make for himself a wide sphere, unless we greatly err.

The Chairman, at the close of the reverend gentleman's address, said that, thanks to the eloquent speech of his friend, we could no longer shelter ourselves behind the plea of ignorance of our duties and responsibilities with regard to our German fellow-citizens. He hoped the good work would go on until all races and peoples were ranged close together under the blessed banner of the Lord Jesus. The audience then sang the hymn, "A beautiful land by faith I see," after which the meeting was adjourned with benediction by Rev. Mr. Stuckenburg.

Another Warning to Special Depositors.

"On Thursday night two men secreted in the First National Bank of Northumberland, Pa., overpowered the watchman and blew open the vault, but failed to force the doors of the safe. They carried off the contents of private boxes belonging to depositors, consisting of bonds, but the bank sustains no loss."

We have within the last year chronicled numbers of similar occurrences to the above. Bank vaults broken into and tin boxes and special deposits stolen, and the funds of the bank left untouched. Why this is so is easily explained. Burglar proof safes are expensive affairs, and whilst banks can afford to have them of sufficient capacity for their own funds and valuables, it is unreasonable to ask them to purchase costly safes for a class of business from which they receive no compensation, and which (if persons would look at it in a proper light) is an imposition on banks and bank officers, to say nothing of the risks they run in doing what in the case of National Banks, is in direct violation of the law creating them.

In all cities where safe deposit companies are located there is no reasonable excuse for persons imposing on banks' duties foreign to their legitimate business, when the same duties can be performed and absolute security be guaranteed by a safe deposit company, and that too at a trifling cost. How much more independent a person must feel who pays for the safe keeping of his bonds or other valuables, with the right to demand access thereto, to what he can feel when imposing the same duty on a bank for no consideration, knowing that he is using the time of bank officials, for which he renders no equivalent, and imposing duties on them which he has no right to.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, September 27, 1870:

James G. Coffin to Joseph Horner, September 9, 1870; 135 feet 6 inches by 211 feet 3 inches on Bidwell street, Allegheny city, with buildings...$30,500

Evan Jones to Wm. F. Casey, September 21, 1870; 20 by 33 feet on Bedford avenue, city of Pittsburgh...$1,200

Andrew W. Buchanan to Florent Wohleber, September 26, 1870; 35 acres in Reserve township, with buildings...$28,625

Patrick Griffin to Daniel Cavanagh, April 21, 1770; 11 feet 10½ inches by 70 feet 11½ inches on Dinwiddie street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings...$450

Thomas S. Woods to Francis Joseph Wehrle, December 13, 1869; 2 acres and 135 perches in East Deer township...$500

James Murphy to Jeremiah Dunlevy, Jr., September 17, 1870; 5 acres and 40 perches in Chartiers township...$1,800

Wm. J. McKinney to Bridget Dillon, June 1, 1870; 39 feet 8 inches by 40 feet on Lacock street, Fourth ward, Allegheny city, with buildings...$2,500

Patrick H. Martin to Mrs. Ellen Hunter, September 17, 1870; 22 by 140 feet on Nixon street, city of Allegheny...$3,500

Wm. A. White to Wm. Hartman, September 26, 1870; lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Joshua Hanna's plan of the Algeo property in McClure township...$2,800

Joseph Kirkpatrick to Wm. S. McCormack, April 1, 1868; 24 by 128 feet on Adams street, in Allegheny city, with buildings...$775

The Altoona Park Association's Agricultural Fair—Pacing Races.

The second annual agricultural fair of the Altoona Park Association will be held at Altoona October 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, as already announced. By reference to an advertisement published in another column it will be seen the Association has offered an additional premium of $300 in the list of speed premiums. The race is to be for pacers, open to all—the first $150; second $100; third $50; mile heats, best three in five to harness. The race will be called on October 6th, and entries will close on Monday, October 31. Those desiring to enter will address the Treasurer, inclosing ten per cent of the premium. The above premiums will be subject to the conditions of the regular general list of speed premiums.

ALLEGHENY.

Counterfeiters Disposed Of.

In yesterday's issue we noticed the arrest of a man named George W. Wilson, for attempting to pass counterfeit money in a number of stores on Rebecca street, First ward. The accused had a hearing yesterday morning before Commissioner Gamble and was committed for trial. He said that he had just come from California, and that he had no friends in this neighborhood. He said some of his friends lived in New York, but was unable to tell the locality.

R. H. Brooks, who was tried in the United States Court at Williamsport last week, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The prisoner was brought on here yesterday morning and taken to that institution.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Another Rally of True Republicans.

Meeting of the Citizens of the Fifth Ward.

Addresses by David Kirk, Joseph Walton and W. W. Alexander.

An enthusiastic meeting of Reform Republicans was held last night on Locust street, near Beaver avenue, Fifth ward. A large crowd gathered at an early hour, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The meeting was called to order by calling upon Geo. Reynolds, Esq., of the Fifth ward, to preside, and electing the following named gentlemen as vice-Presidents: W. M. Claney, Joseph Harper, Joseph Allen, H. B. Murphy, Wm. B. Ross, Alphonso Wilson and E. J. Wilkins.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Reynolds, the President, then made a few remarks, as follows: Fellow-citizens—I feel honored that I am called upon to preside over this large and respectable assemblage. On the eve of no campaign in my recollection has such a large meeting convened in this place to listen to a discussion of those topics which interests us as citizens. This is one of the most remarkable campaigns I have ever known for bitterness, for personalities and for everything entering into a campaign. Business men, who, by a long life of industry, of economy, of faithfulness in business transactions, who have acquired the confidence of their neighbors and of the community have been called upon and selected to fill various offices in the gift of the people. Neither their long life nor their business integrity, their Christian virtues or their generous impulses or their philanthrophy have excluded them from the most unmitigated blackguardism that perhaps has characterized any campaign. This should not be. I hold that every citizen has a perfect right—it is a right we hold as citizens—to vote for such men as in our judgment is the best qualified to fill the offices in the gift of the people. There have been two tickets selected and placed before you, and it is your business, it is your right to select from those tickets the men you believe the best qualified to fill those offices, and there is no man nor class of men that have a right to dictate to you for whom you shall vote and whom you shall not support. Having this right as a private citizen, I have identified myself with the Reform Movement. Since 1844, when I cast my first vote in the Presidential campaign to the present hour, I can say whether with credit or not, I have never split my ticket. I believe now that the Reform movement has placed before you men of unexceptionable character. One man living in your midst—a gentleman living in our ward—who has served you in the Legislature during one term, appears to be the most attacked on the ticket, and the men who are the most bitter in their vindictiveness in regard to his claim to office, last year at this time he was the fairest among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely. In regard to the other men on the ticket they have equal claims upon your suffrages. I have nothing to say in regard to the other men, but that in their private relations they are estimable citizens. We claim that we have the right to vote for them, or who we please, without the dictation of any party clique, committee or ring. I believe there is no man in this community nor in this county who has any collar around his neck, but all will vote independently in the coming election. The President, having concluded his remarks, introduced David Kirk, who spoke, in substance, as follows:

REMARKS OF DAVID KIRK.

Mr. Kirk, on being introduced, said that in two short weeks the citizens of this county would be called upon again to exercise the right of the glorious privilege of freemen, to select men to guide the ship of state, and to do this intelligently they should scrutinize carefully the character of the candidates in the field, the principles they professed, and the reforms they proposed to accomplish. He said that the Reform party represented that great organization whose history was one of the brightest pages in the history of mankind—that glorious party that grew with its mighty manufactories. The speaker said he should never forget the scenes he witnessed at its inception. The first State Republican Convention that ever assembled in the United States was held in Pittsburgh in 1852, when a band of men there resolved that slavery should be abolished. At that convention Mr. Williams was nominated as Governor. The new party received very little support but it grew. Ah, our party has accomplished a great work. It has given liberty, civil rights and raised to the height of manhood a people whom it found slaves and worse than the beasts that perish, and it has saved the country, but the time of its greatest victory has proved the time of its greatest danger. The principles it sought to accomplish has been established, the battle of liberty has been fought and won. These men however have retired and another class of men have come around the party, vile men who flock to the standard of every successful party. It is they who are administering the affairs of the Republican party. It is our design, fellow-citizens, to bring the party back to its original standard. We think that the party that has saved the country should endeavor to save itself and not be permitted to die of its own corruption.

The speaker then referred at some length to the corruption in the State Legislature. Where is the Pennsylvanian whose blood has not boiled and whose cheek has not crimsoned with shame at the description of that body by that great traveler, Bayard Taylor. He said, "When I looked upon these men and saw their sensual faces, their animal countenances, and their low brows, I thought I had made a mistake; instead of being in an assemblage of law-givers of the mighty Commonwealth I had got into some side show, where bruisers had assembled to witness a prize fight." It is also said that at the close of the session about as many men called upon the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to receive the price of their shame as went to the Treasurer of the State to receive their honest compensation.

Deacon White, the speaker said, had told him and the committee who waited upon him to tender him the nomination. "I know there is a great necessity for reform. I believe three-fourths of the members of the last Legislature were bought and sold like cattle." What an outrage was this. He then referred to the ponderous volume of the acts of the last Legislature, which contains some eighteen hundred pages, sixteen hundred pages of which were devoted to special legislation for private benefit alone, while only two hundred pages were for the general welfare of the citizens of this Commonwealth. Nothing could be passed in that body unless money was freely circulated. He then related a number of bills that would have been for the benefit of the whole State, but they failed to pass, because there was no money in them. He then referred to the state of affairs in this county, the great increase of taxation, the enormous expenditures, the money that was squandered, etc. He also spoke of the indexing job, saying that three years ago an act passed the Legislature for the indexing of the books at the Court House. That act provided that certain men should advertise for proposals, and that the court should sanction their action. The parties awarded the contract for $2 75, but as there were many lower and responsible bidders the court refused to sanction their action. What was done? Why another act was passed depriving the Court of any jurisdiction in the matter, and the contract was awarded for $2 45, when there were fifteen bids considerably lower from responsible parties who offered good security. The job will thus cost $22,000 more than it should, and this amount comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers. The speaker then reviewed at length the character of the candidates on the Reform ticket. He then said that many prominent men in the "Regular" party had already taken sides with the Reformers, among whom were Gen. Moorhead, Hon. Robert McKnight, Judge Hampton, John T. Hampton, Hon. Thomas J. Bigham and others, and some of these would be on the stump before the close of the campaign.

REMARKS OF MR. WALTON.

Loud cries were now made for Mr. Walton, who responded in a brief speech. He stated that he had always been a Republican, and did not consider that he was out of the party now. He was now a candidate for the Legislature not from choice, and had repeatedly told his friends at his return from the Legislature, that he would not consent to be a candidate. The Reform Convention, however, had nominated him and in order to advance the interests of the people, and to assist in a general reform, he had at last consented to be a candidate. When the call for a Reform Convention was made, I did not sign it because I did not desire to see a disunion in the Republican party, and also because that party had promised to give us the best ticket ever presented in this county. The truth is we need reform. There is not a paper in this county that has not urged reform. There has not been a Legislature that has adjourned for years but that the howl has gone forth that corruption and bribery had crept in. While the United States Government, under the administration of Gen. Grant, were reducing the debt about eighty million dollars annually, Allegheny county is increasing her debt, and the burden of taxation. Two years ago the tax was ten mills on a dollar, now it is sixteen mills, and I have learned from a gentleman at the Court House that it will be seventeen and a half mills next year. The speaker said it is no wonder that the *Gazette* howled, for she was well paid for it. [Prolonged cheering.] It will be seen by reference to the Auditor General's report on page 150 that the *Gazette* received $193 for advertising, while the COMMERCIAL received only $6 for the same. On page 154 it will be seen that the *Gazette* received $954 00, while the COMMERCIAL received only $100 00 for the same work. The speaker then referred at considerable length to the enormous salaries received from fees by our county officers, and said that if elected, he would introduce a bill putting all these officials as salaried officers, and thus would save over $100,000 annually to the county. The speaker further remarked that the "organ" and his opponents repeatedly said he could not read, could not speak well, but if they would ask him to calculate for them how he could save that much to the county annually, he would, for he was a good calculator, calculate it for them. [Laughter.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Walton's address, Mr. Kirk reappeared on the platform and said there was one thing he had omitted to say. The Reformers had been charged with forming an alliance with the Democratic party, and had resolved to break up the Republican party at all hazards. He would now repel this charge and say who are the men who are willing to defeat the Republican party. Ten days ago the Executive Committee of the "Regular" party sent a Committee to the Executive Committee of the Reform party to ascertain if there could not be a union effected and some condition of peace agreed upon. They offered us pledges that they would carry out every reform we desired, and asked us, in consideration of these pledges, to withdraw our entire ticket. We replied that we would agree to hold a primary election on Saturday, the 1st of October, one week before the regular election, the members of the Republican party alone being allowed to vote, and the two tickets now in the field be submitted to the Republicans, and that whatever ticket received the vote of the majority of the party should be the nominee of that party. Now if that was not fair and honorable, if that don't show a desire for peace, a disposition to save the Republican party, I don't know what is. The only reason I can give for this refusal is that they were afraid of the Republican voters of this county. They were afraid to trust the voters of this county to show which ticket should be the nominee of the party. Who are the men who are seeking the defeat of the Republican party? Those who spurned that honest proposition. Now, fellow-citizens the issue is before you, and I trust you will vote in the right way.

W. W. Alexander was the next speaker, and made a few pertinent remarks.

The several speakers were frequently applauded during the delivery of their addresses, and much enthusiasm prevailed. After three prolonged cheers for the Reform ticket the crowd dispersed.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Bolster.]

THREATENED HIM.

A man named George Hahlman, some two years ago, gave Christopher Freund a sound beating, but it appears did not think this a sufficient punishment for the offence perpetrated against him. Yesterday C. Freund appeared before Alderman Bolster and made information against Haheman for surety of the peace, alleging that the defendant threatened to repeat the assault. The Alderman promised to interfere, and will prevent if possible the threat being carried into execution.

TWO CHARGES.

Andrew Kimball preferred, on yesterday, two charges, one for assault and battery and the other for disorderly conduct, against his brother August, before the above named magistrate. The two brothers occupy different apartments of the same house, on Adams street, and, on Monday night, were in a tavern in the Second ward, where they imbibed freely. A difficulty arose between them in the course of the evening, when August, as is alleged, struck his brother in the mouth and threatened to settle with him at another time. The usual papers were made out.

[Before Alderman Arent.]

REFUSED TO PAY.

Eckart Fatham, who has been in the employ of a man named Joseph Letzel for some time past, yesterday went to his employer to ask for his wages, when, as was alleged before Alderman Arent, instead of receiving his pay received a severe blow in the face dealt by his employer. A warrant was issued for his arrest, when he will have an opportunity to relate the other side of the story.

CALLED HIM NAMES.

A warrant was issued yesterday by Alderman Arent for the arrest of E. Fiddler, charged on oath of William Windhurst with disorderly conduct.

SOUTH SIDE.

ALLEGED WIFE DESERTION.—Emma Len preferred a charge of desertion against her husband, Phillip Len. Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, issued a warrant for the accused's arrest.

STRUCK HIM.—Frank Hallman yesterday lodged complaint before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, against Benjamin Thomas for assault and battery. He alleged that the defendant caught him violently by the neck and struck him. A warrant was issued.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—One of the finest audiences of the season filled the Opera House last evening, to witness Mr. Barrett's fine representation of Fan-Fan, the dashing cavalryman, in the new play by Schonberg, "True as Steel." The piece is full of exciting incidents, and affords Mr. Barrett a fine opportunity for displaying his peculiar talent. It is needless to say he sustained his well earned reputation, and gained many new admirers. Of the stock company, Mr. Gossin as *Gabriel*, Mr. Nichols as *Baron D'Alvera*, Mr. Irving as *Ramponneau*, and Georgie Dickson as *Florette*, were all very clever, while the remainder did very well. "True as Steel" is on the bills for this evening, and we have no doubt the house will be crowded. "Pinck" is in active preparation, and will soon be given.

VARIETIES THEATER.—A capital performance was given at this theater last night to a very large audience. Manager Aims is to be congratulated on securing such a fine company, and well deserves the harvest of "greenbacks" he is reaping. The programme is replete with good things, but we have not room to particularize.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Full houses are the rule at this pleasant place of amusement, many ladies appearing in the audience each evening. The entertainment offered is one of the best ever presented in Pittsburgh, and Manager Beamer should be liberally supported, as he has been thus far. Nothing of an objectionable nature is allowed, great care being taken to exclude everything of the kind. In addition to a fine olio performance a laughable comedietta is given every night by a well selected company.

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. MWF

Trust What Time has Sanctioned.

The maxim that the voice of the people is the voice of the divinity, may in some cases, be open to doubt, but the testimony of honest and enlightened witnesses extending through a series of years, and all to the same purport, is worthy of credence, admits of no question. Upon such testimony the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an antidote and cure for many ailments is based. During the twenty years that it has been before the world innumerable preparations intended to compete with it, have gone up like rockets, and come down the extinguished sticks. Meanwhile the progress of that incomparable tonic has been swift and steady—always upward and onward like the eagle's flight. Its introduction produced a revolution in therapeutics, and it proved to be one of those salutary revolutions that cannot go backwards. To-day Hostetter's Bitters is one of the most popular remedies in Christendom, and commands a larger sale than any other medicinal preparation, domestic or imported, on this side of the Atlantic. As a cure for dyspepsia, bilious disorders, nervous affections, general debility, and as a preventive of epidemic fevers, it takes precedence of every other remedy. This fact should teach the ambitious country dealers who endeavor to foist their local abortions on the public in its stead, how futile their small attempts to cajole the community must necessarily be. Where the game fish have failed there is no chance for the "suckers."

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. MWF

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Fashion Now is,

Where spirituous liquor is used for a beverage, or medical purposes, to patronize the Golden Wedding Rye Whisky, distilled by Joseph S. Finch & Co.

Paper Sacks—Where to Get Them.

For the benefit of merchants outside of the city we here state that the only place to procure paper sacks is at the celebrated manufactory of Godfrey & Clark, No. 270 Liberty street. All the grocers and flour dealers here have been using the sacks made by this firm, and pronounce them the only first-class article they have ever been able to procure. †

Good Advice.

Ask no woman her age. Never joke with a widow. Never contradict a man that stutters. Be civil to all rich uncles and aunts. Wear your oldest hat of course to an evening party. Always sit next to the carver at dinner. Keep your own secrets. Tell no human being you dye your whiskers. Wind up your conduct like a watch once every day, examine minutely whether you are "fast" or "slow." Make friends with the stewart on board a steamer; there's no knowing how soon you may be in his power. Write not one letter more than you can help; the man who keeps up a large correspondence is a martyr, tied, not to the stake, but to the post. But the best advice we can give to the reader is, that he should buy his clothing at the store of Urling, Follansbee & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The stock of ready made clothing at this house is the largest and cheapest in the city. The firm have also a large assortment of cloths, cassimeres, etc., and are prepared to make up suits in the neatest manner imaginable. They have also a full line of gentleman's furnishing goods. This is one of the best and cheapest stores in the city.

Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Remedies.

For sale by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Every Farmer and Fruit Grower

Should send for our descriptive catalogue and guide to the flower garden and fruit culture. Sent free on receipt of ten cents. Address Western Fruit Company, New Castle, Pa., East Palestine, O., or Bloomington, Ill.

Much in a Little.

In the Lotz Patent Folding Spring Bed Lounge, three important ends are secured. Space is economized, comfort secured, and money saved. You have in one handsome piece of furniture, a comfortable spring-mattrass bed, and an elegant lounge. This model of convenience, which took the diploma at the late Inter-State Fair, is manufactured exclusively by Close, Schœnecke & Co., corner of Penn and Tenth streets, where you will find a complete assortment of all descriptions of furniture at reasonable rates.

Park Place Homestead Association.

Books open for subscription from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. at the office of the Secretary, 10½ Sixth (late St. Clair) street. C. C. Cole, Secretary. tf

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

Not to be Detected.

The hues imparted to gray heads by Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, are as vivid as those of nature, and the change is not effected by a disregard of cleanliness, as is the case with the Vitalia being eminently clean. No sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. MWF

Spotted Like Dominoes.

The teeth soon become speckled if every defilement is not removed from them every twenty-four hours. To do this effectually, there is nothing like Sozodont. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible. MWF

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthenware.

"Spalding's"

Celebrated Glue, useful and true. MWF

Perfect-Fitting Shirts

Made to order, at Putnam's, 72 Fifth avenue, opposite postoffice. tf

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

W. D. Duffey & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

Silver-plated Ware.

All that is new in silver-plated ware can be found at R. E. Breed & Co's, No. 100 Wood street.

The Eagle Drug Store and Public Dispensary, Corner of Penn and Thirteenth Streets.

The finest and freshest stock of drugs in the city. Dr. Held, the proprietor, who acknowledges no superior in the knowledge of pharmacy, superintends in person the making up of prescriptions. The stock of oils, paints, perfumeries, toilet soap, patent medicines, &c., is always full, and the prices at the Eagle are very reasonable. tf

The Russell Premium Mounted Carey Horse Power

Is what every thresher wants. It is claimed to be as much superior to any other power as the well known Russell Separator is over others. Those wishing the best Power and Separator made, and the kind the old threshers are buying, should call on Bostwick & Vance, 369 Liberty street. They sold several Russell Threshers on the Fair Ground last week, John G. McKelvey, Esq., and Alex. Hamilton taking the one on exhibition from the grounds. They also sell the premium American Cider Mill, and all kinds of leading agricultural implements. MWF

FERRIS & MILES,
TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS.
Unequalled for Simplicity, Convenience Economy and Power. d*

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers.....HENDERSON & CANNING
[illegible]
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
Who will appear THIS (Wednesday) EVENING September 28th, 1870, [illegible]
TRUE AS STEEL.
Fan Fan, a Cavalry Soldier.....Lawrence Barrett.
Thursday—The New American Company [illegible]
In preparation—JULIUS CÆSAR.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.
[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, LIBERTY ST.
THIS EVENING SERGEANT BURKE in his [illegible] INDIA [illegible]

PROF. COWPER'S
Fashionable Dancing Academy.
AT FIFTH AVENUE [illegible]

FAIR AT BEAVER, PA.,
SEPTEMBER 28, 29 AND 30, 1870.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Pittsburgh, Enon and Wellsville, Ohio, and all Intermediate Points.
[illegible]

PROF. DE LONG'S
Dancing Academy,
AT LAFAYETTE HALL.
[illegible]

HATS AND CAPS.

NEW GOODS.
HATS, CAPS
AND
FURS.
McCord & Co.,
131 WOOD STREET.
Have on hand the Largest and Most Complete Stock of HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS ever brought to this city, embracing EVERY STYLE and QUALITY.
MERCHANTS
Are requested to call and examine our stock, as our goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH, which enables us to sell as Low as any House in the Country.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
M'CORD & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

Hats and Caps,
AT
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.
FULL LINE
MEN'S AND BOYS'
FUR, WOOL AND SILK
HATS.
LATEST STYLES
OF
CAPS.
ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT
Lowest Eastern Prices.
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.
New Goods Received Daily.

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of [illegible] ROBINSON [illegible] MARIA ROBINSON, Administratrix.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—WHEREAS, Letters testamentary to the estate of [illegible] HARRIET [illegible] Birmingham [illegible] ROBERT B. CARNAHAN, Executor. Pittsburgh, August 10, 1870.

REMOVAL.
E. Edmundson & Son,
UPHOLSTERERS,
NO. 55 MARKET STREET.
LACE CURTAINS, REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICES, SPRING BEDS [illegible] Hinge Folding [illegible] Bedstead. [illegible]
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
[illegible]

140 BARRELS
[illegible]

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.
BRUSHES.
M'ELROY W. F., 60 FERRY STREET, [illegible]
COMMISSION—PRODUCE.
M'BANE & ANJER, COMMISSION [illegible]
WOODWORTH & DAVIDSON, PRO[illegible]
DRUGGISTS—WHOLESALE.
HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS, 286 [illegible]
OYSTERS, FISH AND GAME.
M'FINNELL J. H., AGENT FOR W[illegible]
GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
WOLFE, HOWARD & CO., [illegible]
MILLINERY, &C.
PALMER R. H., 84 WOOD STREET, [illegible]
SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

North Avenue Residence,
LOT 20 BY 120 FEET,
AT AUCTION.
On Tuesday, October 4, at 2 O'Clock, [illegible]
A. M'ILWAINE, Auctioneer.

On Monday, October 3d,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, WILL BE SOLD AT
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT BRUSHTON STATION, P. R. R.,
(Between Homewood and Wilkinsburg.)
Two New Brick Houses,
OF TWELVE ROOMS EACH.
Lots 75 Feet Front by 115 Feet Deep.
[illegible]
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

DITHRIDGE & SON,
FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.

JOHN W SIMPSON'S
REAL ESTATE
ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.
Ridge Street Building Lots.
On Tuesday, October 4, at 10 o'clock, [illegible]
Fine Residence, Lincoln Ave
On Tuesday, October 4, at 11 o'clock, [illegible]
Ohio St. Business Property.
Thursday, October 6, at 10 o'clock, [illegible]
Federal St. Business Property
Thursday, October 6, at 11 o'clock, [illegible]
A. LEGGATE, Auct.

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
LIVERY, SALE &
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Horse Sale Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
SCHOOL
BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.
CRAYONS, CRAYONS, CRAYONS,
SLATES, SLATES, SLATES.
SLATE PENCILS, SLATE PENCILS.
Steatite Pencils, Steatite Pencils,
Steatite Crayons.
Blackboard Rubbers.
School Ink, School Ink, School Ink.
Pens, Pencils, Paper,
Envelopes, Straps, &c., &c., &c.
[illegible]
SLOAN, KING & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
96 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

FURNITURE.
ROCK the BABY
IN EARNEST'S
PATENT SWING CRIB,
SOLD ONLY BY
LEMON & WEISE
Practical Furniture Manufacturers,
118 FOURTH AVENUE,
WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. MWF

T. C. FULTON,
(Successor to Fulton & Hopper,)
MANUFACTURER OF
Furniture and Chairs,
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak,
[illegible]

TAYLOR & FALLOWS,
[illegible]
Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers
[illegible]
No. 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny [illegible]